Sunday Edition

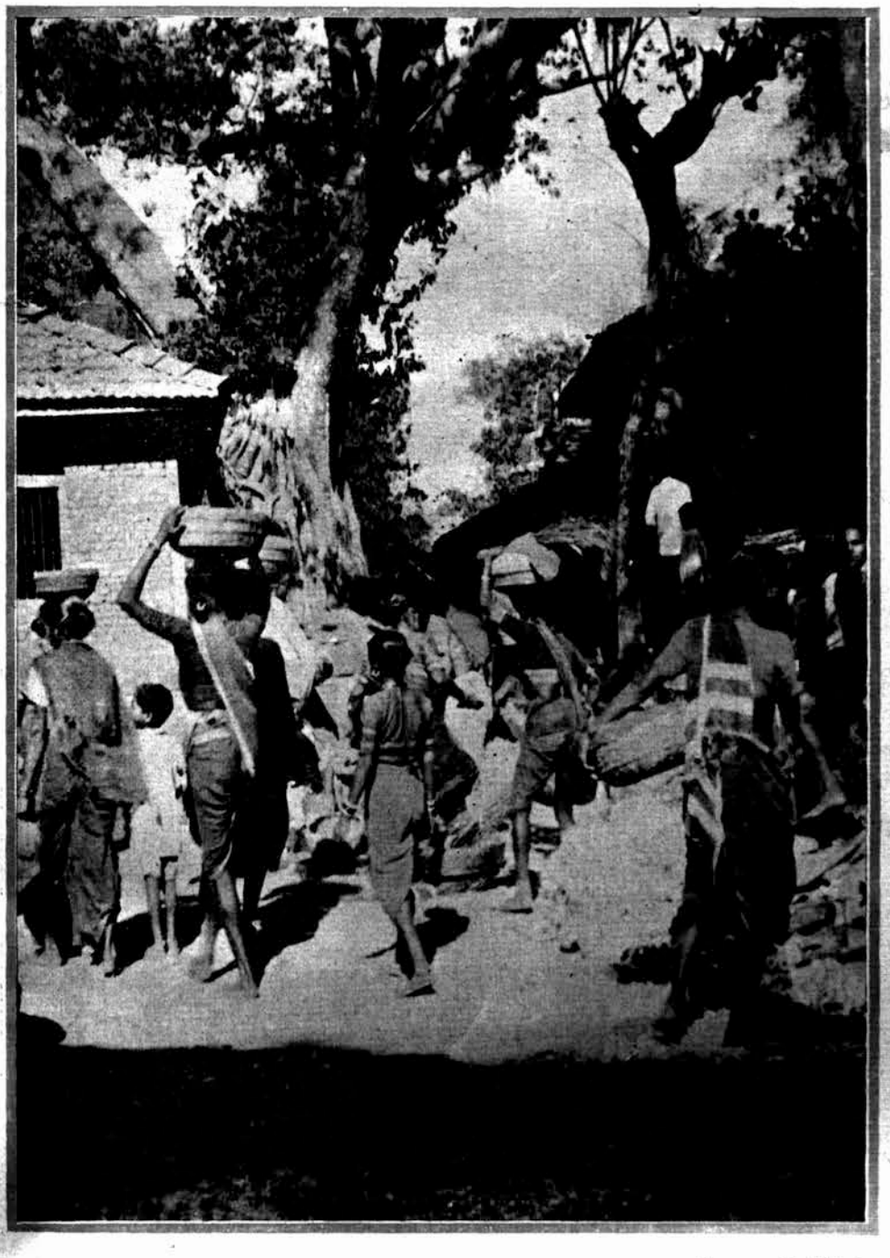
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIV NO 29 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1936 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

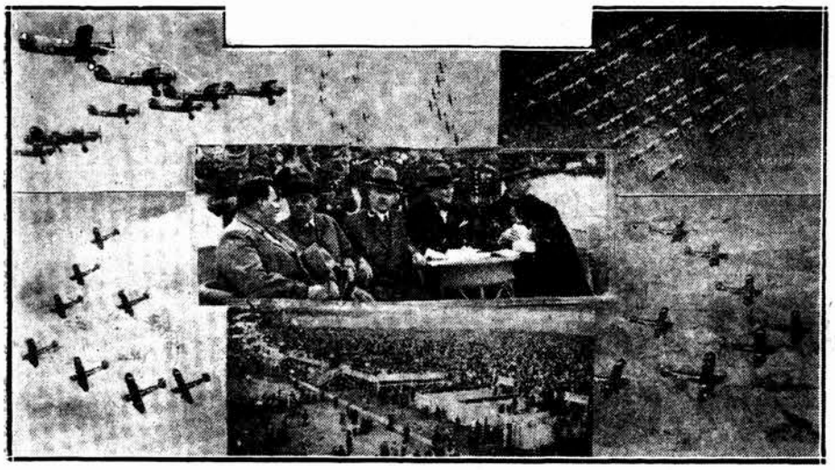
THE WEEKLY BAZAAR



—Vasant D. Mhatre.

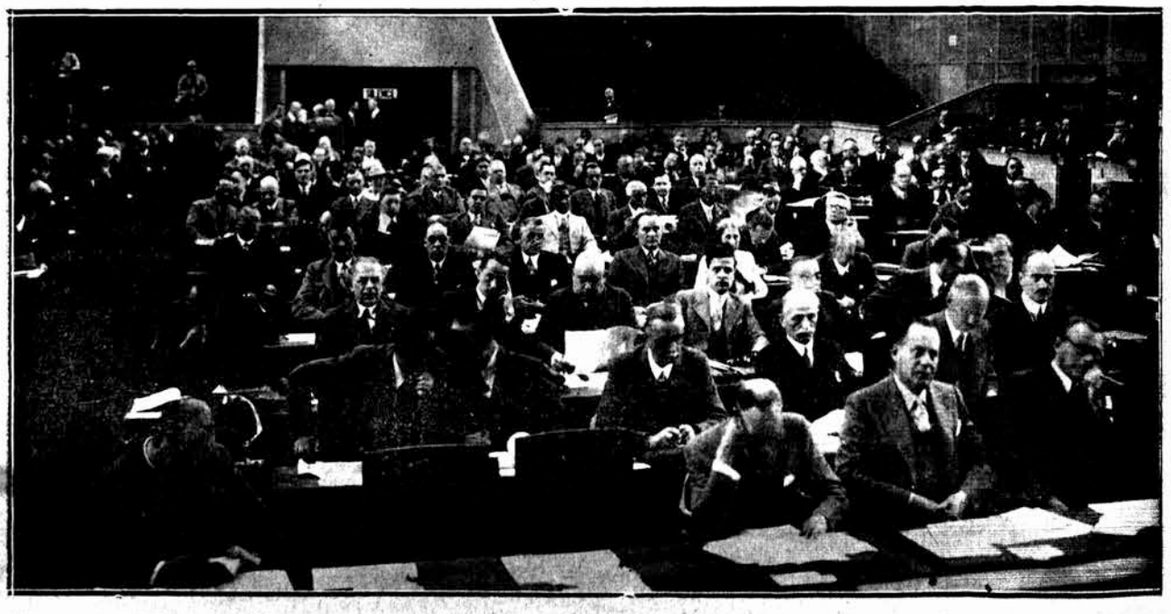
A British "flying squad" of Tommies arrives at scene of rioting in Jaffa.

Arab quarter in Tel Aviv in ruins after clash with Jews.



250,000 people were present at the manoeuvres of Czechoslovakian airmen in 144 machines at Prague last month. In the centre of the picture is M. Hodza, Premier, with M. Machnik, War Minister, and other members of the Cabinet.

Just returned to England, at the age of 90, Mrs. Robertson Bull, an Australian Scotswoman, has now completed her 67th voyage between England and Australia. She does exercise every morning to keep fit.



International Labour Conference in session at Geneva. Rao Saheb Fulay (x), Indian workers' delegate, is sitting close to Sir Homi Mehta, employers' delegate, in third row from the back.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1936

The Passing Of The Indian Bourgeois Poet

TIMES HAVE CHANGED AND BECOME SO DAMNABLY UNROMANTIC THAT NO MODERN "LADY-LOVE" WILL NOW STAND HIS EFFUSIONS.

(By WILLIAM T. GIVITHOTT).

The recent results of the Bombay matriculation examinations and the brilliantinous and highly original ideas of the redoubtable Mr. Hamil as to how to set a test paper on English literature have made me revise my own knowledge of English. I began to make a close and laborious study of all the British and Irish including the Anglo-Indian poets from Daniel Chaucer down to Masefield, not to speak of a deep and learned research into the Welsh and Berkshire dialects. I did not find Mr. Hamil's name among them. I am now in a position to set Mr. Hamil a paper on English literature and ignominiously plough him. It would not matter how good his answer will be, I have made up my mind to give him at most 26 per cent. marks. He should remember, I am a man of iron will and a maccaroni constitution like Captain Brittain-Jones the manager of our glorious Indian team, and my "decision is unalterable". I have to uphold the high standards of the King's English "as she is spoke," and any appeal or demonstrations on Mr. Hamil's part, I shall get the old lady of Bori Bunder to castigate as mob tactics unworthy of academic respectability bordering on senility.

LIKE HOT-HOUSE FLOWERS.

I shall ignore Mr. Hamil for the present, and, if looks could kill, Mr. Hamil would have been a thrice dead Peter. I have something more important to tell you. I have also been studying deeply the Indian bourgeois lyric poets and such anglicised ones as the Tagores, Chattopadhayas, Talyarkhans and the Sarojini Naidus and have come definitely to the conclusion that the bourgeois lyric poet in India is dead or at any rate, to be dead. Present conditions are entirely unsuited to his existence. He is like hothouse flowers that want all the delicate and unnatural surroundings. Out in the fields and sunshine and rain, they die. Hothouse flowers are meant for the boudoirs of the Pompadours and expensive ladies who themselves blossom as long as someone else foots the bills. As I said, the lyric poet is a delicate sensitive creature that needs to be wrapped up in cotton wool and mothered by delicate sex-repressed ladies who have too much time and money weighing upon them. He is always in a flutter and his heart is always writhed with cosmic pain which he pours forth with pianissimo tweet-tweets in wealthy drawing-rooms or gets the prosaic printer to make immortal for seven and six the volume. If it blows, he blows himself into a frenzy; if the sun shines, he cannot bear the grandeur of the sunbeams and cries out "cover mine eyes, O my love," if it rains he sits and counts the raindrops on the window pane and then writes fantastically of the mosaic patterns they make. The young puppy should be put to work in a munition factory. In fact he is always unhappy. If the fish he ate was bad, if his Ford car burst a tyre, or his wife asked him for a couple of cotton sarees from the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, he takes up his pen in his sacred hand, and, giving his wife a terrible look meant to kill, he invokes all the nine muses and out comes a long rigmarole full of the toothache of his heart dedicated to some imaginary nymph that does not pout or ask for new cotton sarees, or to some "distant beloved," since we could scarcely expect this delicate super-soul to dedicate it to such a mundane and terrestial thing as his own wife who constantly reminds him that the milk bills have not been paid.

In these days of stress and strain, where the automobile and locomotive, radio and jazz and the gigantic class struggle between Labour and Capital symbolise the rhythm of life, and the economic crisis gnaws at the purses of heavy-paunched patrons, the lyric poet stands in danger of going about with the beggar's bowl. To live in Thakurdwar or Matunga Chawls and eat the awful stuff dished out at some of the restaurants is not conducive to fine imagery. The lyric poet must have a cottage at least up away in the clouds of the Khandala Ghats to be in communion with his God. But that is not possible nowadays without being cut off from the latest Share and Bullion market reports. A fall in the cotton market means that the patrons lose all taste for delicate soul-sobstuff. They become lachrymose poets themselves. Only wealthy young pupples can afford to remain lyric poets provided they are decadent enough.

The Dionne Quints As They Appear To-day

CHANGED TIMES.

And then what is the lyric poet to write about nowadays? Times have changed and become so damnably unromantic. Till yesterday the lyric poet could with impunity ascribe the "milk and roses" complexion of his beloved to the purity of her heart. To-day most girls know that it is due to the proper functioning of the liver and the ovaries. You talk to them of the struggles in your soul and they reply "get yourself psycho-analysed Mr." The trouble is that the modern young woman has become horribly matter of fact, and that is the death warrant of the lyric poet.

Let us for instance quote a beautiful little poem written by a celebrated Indian poetess and analyse the mentality that lies behind it. Let Mr. Hamil watch and learn. It is called "Songs of my City."

"IN A LATTICED WINDOW."

How shall I feed thee, Beloved?
On golden-red honey and fruit.
How shall I please thee, Beloved?
With th' voice of the cymbal and lute.
How shall I garland thy tresses?
With pearls from the jessamine close.
How shall I perfume thy fingers?
With th' soul of the Keora and rose.
How shall I deck thee, O Dearest?
In hues of the peacock and dove.
How shall I woo thee, O Dearest?
With the delicate silence of love."

You see straightway that it is an expensive young lady putting forth exorbitant demands. The young idiot who has put her the questions cannot be an unemployed graduate or a bank clerk getting say, 40 rupees a month. He's got to be the son of an Ahmedabad mill-owner with a Rolls-Royce or Hupmobile at the very least. And then she wants golden-red honey and fruit to peck at it like a bird instead of asking for something sensible that would enable her to go in for the Olympic sports. Look at the way she qualifies the kind of honey it has to be. "Golden-red" if you please, and she must be addressed with a Capital D and B in dearest and beloved. Instead of being satisfied with a barrel organ, she wants a whole orchestra to herself to serenade below her "latticed window," and most likely she won't know the difference between a Bhairavi and the Yeman-Kalyan. She wants expensive perfumes, pearls from the jessamine close (but she won't say "no" to pearls from the oyster), and then she wants silks and brocades of all impossible colours. But the worst is still to come. The young idiot must woo her "with the delicate silence of love". That means that he must go on his knees and make sheepdog eyes at her, and after all this tra-la, this charming young lady may begin to think of condescending to sell her alabaster or coffee-brown body and the scanty brains she possesses

(Continued on Page 54)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 40.

Through British East Africa On Byke

ADVENTURES OF PARSI CYCLIST TRIO: A LIONESS ACROSS THE PATH: IN ZANZIBAR DURING ARAB RIOTS: AMONG THE GOLD DIGGERS OF LUPA

The three intrepid Parsi cyclists, Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff, who, after cycling through many countries of Asia, Europe and Northern Africa, arrived in Portuguese East Africa last month, conclude on this page the narrative of their tour through British East Africa at the beginning of this year. The first portion of the narrative appeared in our issue of Sunday last.

On leaving Nairobi we decided to go from Voi to Mombasa by the old road instead of the other motorable road which passes through Moshi, as it is much longer. We had been warned that we would find many wild beasts on the way and what had been told to us came true, for while we were crossing the Athi and Kapiti plains we saw in about half an hour's time more wild animals than we ever hoped to see during the rest of our lives. The road was more a path meant for carts than for motor cars and there was not a single human being to be seen. First we began to see great herds of different kinds of deer, then came the ostriches and zebras and lastly the long-necked stately giraffs. They were all grazing near each other without putting up a fight, just as we human beings from different countries are to be seen mixing with each other in the busy streets of a big town. This being a reserve area and shooting being strictly prohibited, the animals showed no signs of fear, but would slowly walk away as we came near to them. We would have liked to linger a bit longer here, but a crowd of wild dogs showed a threatening attitude towards us. We mounted our cycles and drove them as fast as we could, the dogs following us for nearly two miles

There being no sign boards we missed the right road and came up to a farm. We were told to go on through the farms till we reached the Kima station. So we continued and going in at one gate and coming out at the other we passed in this way several farms, at last coming to Kima station through a sisal plantation. Being afraid of loosing the way again, we took to the path along the railway lines and after a good shaking we arrived at Sultan Hamud station. As the road and the railway lines lay near to each other, we began to use the railway path whenever the road became bad.

Many funny stories are told about the lions who frequent the railway stations in this section. There is a station called Simba which means a lion. When the railway was first constructed they used to come and sit on the platforms, so that when the train arrived, the station master would show to the driver the green flag from his window and ask him not to stop the train for fear the lions may do harm to the passengers.

Mombasa

After days of hardship and restless nights from mosquito bites, we arrived in Mombasa. The familiar sight of cocoanut trees, the small white-washed houses hidden among the trees and the smell and taste of the sea had made us think of Mombasa as a suburb of Bombay. The island of Mombasa is joined to the main land by a small bridge and though the island is 2-1/2 by 3 miles long, it is a busy port on the east coast. It has a fairly good harbour and big steamers can come alongside the quay. At Neali there is a fine beach where one could enjoy swimming. Though the climate of Mombasa is hot in summer there is always a cool breeze blowing from the sea, and the numerous cocoanut and mango trees render a good shade during the hotter parts of the day.

On leaving Mombasa for Tanga we had to cross the creek in a ferry and we had not gone far when the road became so sandy that we had to dismount and walk. The heat was great and the water in our flasks soon got finished. Luckily there were lots of young cocoanuts hanging not very high and within our reach. So we plucked a few and broke them to get water. After a few more miles we were able to cycle again, but though there was not so much sand, still it was stoney and rough. The heat being too much we had to wait in the shelter of a tree during the afternoon. Not finding a suitable place to camp for the night, we decided to cycle on and reach Tanga in the early hours of the morning

Two Adventures In One Night

The moon was shining brightly unobstructed by clouds, making all the objects clear and easily distinguishable. We enjoyed cycling on such a lovely night, but our enjoyment was cut short. All too quickly and suddenly we heard the noise of breaking twigs and the cry of an animal in distress. We were just in time to pull up our cycles and avoid colliding with a wild pig which came running across the road as fast as his legs could carry him. Following closely behind was a lioness and with one mighty spring she leapt right across the road and disappeared in the opposite bush in the twinkling of an eye. Though we waited for some time hoping to learn the fate of the pig no noise from the two reached us. The thought that our turn might come next and we too may have to run away from a hungry beast damped our spirits and we made haste to reach Tanga soon.

To revive our spirits we began to sing, but could not keep it up long and fell into silence again, expecting to see a lion or a leopard at every curve. The slightest noise behind, real or imaginary, made our blood run cold. As we cycled mile after mile without any other adventure we began to feel bold again and broke the silence by our talk. There was, however, another fright for us in store and it came as suddenly as the first. We were now not many miles from Tanga and the moon was still high up in the sky shining brighter than ever, when while we were passing by the side of a field which had been cleared of grain, we saw a full grown leopard feasting on a kill. We had seen him too late to stop before we crossed him, so we cycled on fast, trusting that he would not see us and be disturbed. Except for a few growls he did not take much notice of us and continued with his meal. We saw him still at it as we rounded the corner and disappeared from his sight.

Ill-Luck In Zanzibar

Two adventures in one night were enough for us and the street lights of a town at the dead of night had never been so welcome as those of Tanga. In Tanga we spent a few days and then crossed over in a German steamer to the island of Zanzibar. Our coming to Zanzibar seemed to have brought bad luck to this beautiful island with its lovely cocoanut and clove plantations which ever remain green. The inhabitants are very proud about their well kept tarred roads and it was a real pleasure to drive over them all round the island at evening time. While we were in Zanzibar a dispute which was going on for some time between the Arab cocoanut and clove merchants and the customs officials ended in a serious riot. The Arabs with long brandishing swords and clubs paraded the narrow streets of Zanzibar, striking down all the Europeans who came in their way and damaging Government buildings. The police force was insufficient and the native sepoys were nervous, so that the mob did what they liked.

Not knowing what was happening we were returning home from the bazar when we saw a mob, excited and bent on mischief coming towards us. We thought they would not molest us, but owing to our khaki uniforms they took us to be military officers and made a rush at us. It was with great difficulty and just in the nick of time that we ran into an Indian shop and escaped. Fortunately the disturbance did not last long and the matter was amicably settled. Zanzibar is a very old Arab town and the streets are so narrow that the use of motor cars has made walking in the town a dangerous and difficult job. The streets are so narrow that every time a car comes along the pedestrians have to hasten into somebody's house or verandah to save himself from being run over.

Dar-es-Salaam

Crossing over once again in the Government boat, we landed on the mainland of Africa at Dar-es-Salaam. The harbour of Dar-es-Salaam is in the shape of a round face with a narrow neck through which the steamers enter. During war time the Germans, to whom Tanganyika then belonged, had blocked this small passage by sinking a floating bridge. The neatly built houses and well-laid out streets were very pleasing to look at, after having spent many days in the narrow and dirty streets of Zanzibar.

Leaving Dar-es-Salaam in the early hours of the morning when the town was still asleep, we made our way westwards to Morogoro. Crossing over the railway lines, we had not gone far when we heard the hard breathing of some animal. It was dark for us to see at great length, so we stopped and waited for the animal to approach us. A few mi-

(Continued on page 51)

Indian Bazar

A Boon to LEPERS & Leucoderma PATIENTS

REVEALED BY A YOGI OR SAINT

TREATMENT GUARANTEED at your place

For particulars, apply to our "guide to health" with details of your disease. Beware of our Registered Trade Mark.
DR B. S RAO & CO., Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt

NO MORE GREY HAIR

HAVE YOU EVER USED KESHKALA HAIR LOTION ?—
The infallible remedy for grey hair. Works wonders even though not a dye-restoring the colour of the hair in a natural way. Guaranteed to be harmless, and does not stain the skin, hand or bed linen

KESHKALA
RESTORES NATURAL TINT

Keshkala Chemical Co., P. O. Box 5506, Bombay 14.

Prof. GAJJAR'S CHOLERA SOLUTION

has saved thousands of lives. Keep ready in stock for immediate use. Price 0-10-0 per bottle.
Ask for our Cholera Pamphlet and Catalogue.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY,
Karnatak House, Chira Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

Earn Rs. 300 a Month

By learning by post or personally soap making. Success guaranteed. Good income with smallest capital assured. Hundreds of our students, formerly unemployed, are earning enormously all over India, viz., Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras, U. P., C. P., etc., and Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Iraq, China, etc. For their opinions and details write to:—

B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., (CAL.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Principal, Soap Training House, Saidpur. (Rangpur) Bengal.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar Joint Stock Cos., Bengal on 1-5-36

ARYAN ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Estd. 1929.

Head Office:—3 & 4, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

Authorised capital Rs. 10,00,000/- ten lacs divided into 2500 Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each carrying dividend at 7 per cent. per annum and 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25/- each. Payable as follows:—Ordinary shares—20 per cent with application 20 per cent with allotment within 30 days from the date of allotment and the balance 60 per cent. in three two monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each. Pref shares—Rs. 50 per cent with application and the balance 50 per cent on allotment within 30 days from the date of allotment.

Subscribed capital ordy.	40,150
Subscribed capital Pref.	22,600
Paid up capital ordy.	31,440
Paid up capital Pref.	22,600

No promotion money paid to anyone nor any allotment made otherwise than in cash within two preceding years. Minimum subscription for allotment is 100 shares.

1000 Ordinary shares and 250 Pref. shares at par are going to be allotted for Bombay Presidency and share list closes very soon.

For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. G. S. DAHALE & Co., Chief Agents, Murarjipeth, Sholapur, Bombay.

WARDONIA
New Edge Razors & Blades

Let the rich and the poor use the
NEW EDGE WARDONIA
with the barrel hole blades of Sheffield Steel with mechanically stiffened edges.

Agents:
Rewachand & Co.
Taj Bldg., Hornby, Rd., BOMBAY

YOUR FORTUNE
depends on
The date of your birth
The year in which you were born
The planet under the influence of which you were born.
Please ask for our descriptive book let "Your Fortune".
GRATIS & POST-FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.

REWARD Rs. 500/-
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA.
Fifteen days application of my world renowned specific cures all forms of Leprosy & Leucoderma radically and permanently. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Get rid of this hateful disease by my wonderful medicine inspite of failure by eminent doctors, Kavirajes, Hakims & Advertisers. Reward Rs. 500, if proved useless. 7 days medicine Rs 2/8, 15 days medicine Rs. 4. Postage etc. free, SRI SWAMI & CO., (65), Panchpota, Bengal.

KATOL
DESTROYS ALL PESTS
Katol Powder
Kills, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.
PRICE: As. 6 Per TIN

KATOL COILS and STICKS PRICE: As. 10
destroy and keep away Mosquitos and Flies. Per Box
Sole Agents: A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
Obtainable at All Chemists and Oilman Stores.

Problem of Life Solved.
Our Hypnotic Ring cures all diseases gives success in examination, litigation, sexual love, lottery, race, health, wealth, fame overthrowing enemies, and controlling evil stars. Price Rs. 3/7 including postage. Price refunded on failure.
THE INDIAN HYPNOTIC HOME, SAGUNA BENGAL (B.C.)

JUPITER GENERAL
is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

JUPITER AND INSURANCE
go hand in hand.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

SOVIET SATIRE

Birds In Their Nests Should Agree

(By A. AZIZ AZAD).

Satire is one of the most popular weapons in the hands of the Soviet Government; it thus combats the various defects in Government institutions and the bureaucracy of State employees and office-workers. Self-criticism in U. S. S. R. is not only favoured by the authorities as a good "theoretical" means, but is directly promoted by the Government itself. Almost half the space in the Soviet newspapers is devoted to self-criticism.

Below is a typical satire, written by Mr. A. Bukhov, and published in the Soviet magazine of Satire, the "Crocodile." This story satirizes the office bureaucrats, who, instead of finding some simple means of coping with certain difficulties, wilfully get entangled in all sorts of complicated forms of organisation.

Eleven starlings occupied four small nests in a small bird house. These feathered creatures were cheerful and sleepy, feeding themselves on worms in the neighbouring woods.

From 8 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. they sat in their nests, adopting resolution on the condition of the rain clouds for the next day. They noisely debated the problem of which of the four nests was the leading one. At 4-30 p.m. they feasted heartily on worms and at 6 they had gone to sleep.

Not long after two of the more respected female starlings laid eggs. "According to the plan", thoughtfully remarked an old starling, arranging his feathers, "our bird house must supply nine eggs, and only five eggs have been laid so far. What can this mean?"

"Of course, objective reasons," explained another starling, a theoretician who had studied the problem of the number of vitamins in rain worms, "Firstly, the atmospheric conditions, hindering normal laying of eggs, secondly, philosophic doubts at the present moment as to what an egg is as much."

Life in the bird house went ahead full steam. The occupants loudly discussed the problem of what to do with the five eggs, of which three were speckled and two just plain white.

The eggs began to spoil. The theoretician had already read a fair-sized lecture on the topic: "The spoiling of an egg in its past and future."

The old male starling, feeling a bit upset, organised a small collegium consisting of three assistants, which decided the following after a four-hour session.

"To attach to the present pay roll of the third house, with a food card to be given by the first nest, an indispensable specialist who will preserve the freshly-laid speckled eggs from premature spoilage".

The specialist was quickly found. He was an aged sparrow with a small bald spot on his spine. He flew from bird house to bird house offering various services. At one bird house he offered to regulate the technique of artificial plumage. At another he was ready to demonstrate a complicated method of pressing rain drops. At the third bird house he offered to organise concerts of light music on general free days.

"Your speckled eggs are spoiling? That's nothing," He said, "Close the bird house entrance, thus shutting off the dangerous fresh air, and every thing will be normal. The eggs will stop spoiling as soon as a general order is given to that effect. That's all there is to it".

By twilight of the following day, the entrance to the bird house was closed. It was dark and gloomy inside, where the starlings sat very quietly and sighed to themselves. The business-like sparrow arranged himself comfortably on the roof, lunched and bargained with his former friends trading slightly spoiled eggs for straw for a new nest.

"I think" remarked the old male starling a little later, "that the entrance should be opened. In such inky darkness, I can't see which nest I am managing."

They decided to talk to the sparrow.

"What's wrong?" he asked, displeased. "Open the entrance? I can't do it. I am only specialist in closing entrances. You will have to obtain the services of another specialist. By the way, I have a good friend. At present he is acting in another's place, shaking pine cones from a neighbouring tree. He is an indispensable specialist in opening bird house entrances. I can talk it over with him."

The second sparrow was lively and happy go-quick. Having arranged his salary, living allowances and traveling expenses, he quickly ripped the weeds away from the entrance and immediately afterwards demanded a month's vacation to restore lost strength.

Life in the bird house continued rather strangely. In the morning the first sparrow closed the entrance and flew away to ask the acquaintances for more advices on the bird house and pulled away weeds. At noon the second sparrow landed the weeds. By dinner, the first sparrow had once again bolocked the entrance and by evening the second sparrow had released the starlings again. A third sparrow had to be employed specially to control the departure and arrivals of the first two.

The staff serving this bird house grew and multiplied. A free-lance crow controlled the number of weeds supplied by the first sparrow. A free-lance bullfinch kept account of feathers that fell out during discussion at work. The five eggs, of which three were speckled, rotted completely.

One morning a bird, unknown in that district, flew up to the closed entrance of the bird house and knocked.

"What's wrong here?" it chirped.

"Speckled eggs," answered the aged male starling in a frightened voice. "Having been laid voluntarily they spoiled due to doubt as to who should sit on them, and likewise due to the closing of the entrance".

"What else have you besides spoiled speckled eggs?"

"An indispensable specialist in blocking bird house entrances, his assistant in opening entrances, a free-lance crow and a free-lance bullfinch".

"That's enough", quickly interrupted the strange bird. " Discharge both sparrows, the crow and the bullfinch. Air the premises, lay new eggs and put female starlings on them. Is it clear?"

Within two weeks there was quiet and order in the bird house. The female starlings sat on speckled eggs, male starlings built new nests.

"Of course", quietly wispered the aged male starling to his neighbour, "now our eggs are fresh and our worms are not eaten by tramp sparrows, but somehow it feels lonely here. No meetings, no heated debates."

"You fool", happily replied the neighbour and flew away in search of new straw.

NEGRO TURNS WHITE

Shunned By Compatriots, He Now Wishes He Were Black Again

(By: GEORGE EDINGER.)

Professors of Northwest University (Chicago) have been completely baffled by the case of Ysmeand Dauphin, of Jacmel (Haiti), the negro who turned white.

Dauphin himself, cut by the whites and shunned by his frightened compatriots, is in the meantime trying hard to recover his black colour by exposing himself to the sun, so far without any effect, says a writer in the "Sunday Express."

Ysmeand, who suffered badly from asthma and despaired of the efforts of the doctors to cure him, consulted a voodoo witch doctor near his home on the island of Haiti.

The witch doctor gave him some ouari beans, a vegetable quite common in the neighbourhood, on which he put a spell and told him to eat one every day boiled in water.

BLIND WHEN HE AWOKE.

As this had no effect on his asthma Dauphin doubted the dose.

He was immediately afflicted with stabbing pains.

They grew worse.

He was confined to bed.

One morning he awoke quite blind.

His blindness lasted a week—then the pain grew less and he could see again.

But by this time his skin had begun to peel off.

One month after he took the double dose he was cured, but he was white from head to foot.

The skin is lighter where it is exposed to the sunlight than where it is covered with clothes.

Nothing unusual was found in the composition of the beans, of which Dauphin submitted several specimens for analysis.

ROBIN HOOD OF CHINA

Wang Li Chuan, a schoolmaster from Mukden, has become the Robin Hood of Manchuria,—where he decends upon towns and villages, robs the wealthy and distributes the spoil to the poor—waging relentless war upon the Japanese all the while.

He learned the tricks of guerilla warfare from a veteran chief of the Chunchuses, the native bandits of Manchuria, who was locally known as "Old Ladder," and his robber bands are subject to the strictest discipline.

A bandit who slays a poor man or abuses a helpless woman carries a wolf's head, and must be slain at sight by his comrades.

On the other hand, to kidnap a rich merchant and hold him to ransom under torture is thought honourable.

No Japanese may be spared.—"Sunday Express."

Dr. P. Astier's Laboratories, Paris (France).

You must tone blood, nerves, heart, and muscle.

Let the essence of kola nut and caffeine—the ablest invigorators known to science—make a new man or woman of you.

It is a Heart-Regulator, and a tonic for nervous diseases and Anaemia. Aids speedy convalescence.

AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MOLEDINA, TIWARI & COMPANY.

"Moledina House," 144, Samuel Street, BOMBAY, 9.

Distributors for Bombay

BHOGILAL PREMCHAND & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

"The Fraud Of White Civilisation"

A "Black Man" Replies To Bernard Shaw

This article was written for "Voruit," The Hague, by W. F. Sparendam, a negro from Dutch Guiana. The fact that the war is over in Ethiopia in no way lessens the force of his accusation, says the "World Review of the Reviews" which reprints it.

I must reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw's statement, in which he alleges that Italy has been a civilised country from the earliest times. For even after countless men, women and children have been killed on Mussolini's orders in East Africa, Shaw is still so impressed by this Roman civilisation that he wishes for the triumph of the Italians.

Most certainly, Mr. Shaw, no-

ropean civilisation of the Fuhrer, of the Duce, of many other great ones, is agreed that the white race has been called to rule over the coloured peoples. More than a thousand years ago, however, Germany and France butchered one another on the battlefields of Europe. The lives and the possessions of millions were lost in the process. So much blood flowed, so much country was laid

In the presence of 1,500 guests of honour, among whom numerous diplomatists were seen, the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick opened last month in Berlin, the exhibition, "The German Municipality," the enormous show of the 50,000 towns and villages. Photo shows Dr. Frick, in the "sample" Kindergarten. On his left is seen his wife and on the right are the Lord Mayor of Munich Fiehler.

thing but a miracle would enable Abyssinia to win the war, for the leading role in the League of Nations is played by Great Britain and France, both for centuries the over-lords of the coloured races of the entire world. And is not the prestige of these white over-lords in the face of the coloured races what matters most?

What I cannot understand is why some time ago on his return from South Africa, Mr. Bernard Shaw gave much publicity to a statement—which caused a sensation not only in England but throughout the world—that his experience of racial problems led him to recommend intermarriage between white women and the males of aboriginal races like the Zulus. Mr. Shaw, by his statement, wished to make known that the black race is physically superior to males of the white race, which is in a process of degeneration. How can he now declare that Roman culture must dominate the coloured peoples?

In the same way the great European civilisation of the Fuhrer, of the Duce, of many other great ones, is agreed that the white race has been called to rule over the coloured peoples. More than a thousand years ago, however, Germany and France butchered one another on the battlefields of Europe. The lives and the possessions of millions were lost in the process. So much blood flowed, so much country was laid waste, that one might well call the valley of the Rhine a valley of human sacrifice and blood. This devastation started as early as Charlemagne. Names like those of Richelieu, Fredrick the Great, Napoleon, Blucher, Bismarck and Napoleon the Third, speak volumes for this European mission of civilisation.

"BLACKS" FORCED TO FIGHT FOR "WHITES"

Civilised white nations have measured their strength on the battlefield not less than ten or twelve times in the course of history, until, after these thousand years of intermittent war, coloured people had to come and join in the fray, in the last, the Great War. Has not every educated coloured man the right, nay, is it not his duty to protest? It is their own business if Germans and Frenchmen wish to shoot one another down, but a halt must be called when they force brown soldiers to help one so-called civilised country to destroy the other.

In the World War France called to her aid her troops from Senegal, from Morocco, from Martinique and the West Indies; England her famous British Indian Gurkhas, her Bengal Lancers, her Sikhs, West Indian negroes, African Kaffirs—all savage coloured races.

On the other hand the Germans mobilised the negroes of German East Africa, the Cameroons and Togo to help in their colonial wars. Uncle Sam, in whose country the racial problem has always been an eternally insoluble puzzle, brought into the war 200,000 negroes, gathered from various States from labourers in the cotton plantations of the South, as well as from the tap-dancers of Harlem, and brought them to Europe. In those days no one spoke of "savage negroes." My brave black brothers were used as storm troops on the Western Front in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, and innocent millions of them were butchered like beasts. In almost every modern war, Europeans have used negroes in the front line, often with the humorous observation that "natives are not concerned with their earthly existence, they gladly die."

How then, can Mr. Shaw, or Mr. Hitler, or Mr. Mussolini, only twenty-one years after such an inhuman butchery, declare that the white Roman and German civilisations are the only true ones?

Civilisation is the culture of the coloured people, given by God to Jews and Egyptians—the latter being a mixture of Jews, Egyptians and other heathens.

HALF-BREEDS

A civilised European called upon by Hitler to rule over the coloured races should set an example, and have no need to persecute Jews and other non-Aryans. For what right has mortal man to dispose over the lot of his fellowmen, be they Aryan or otherwise, or to concern himself with their spiritual lives, and their loves?

How many negresses have been dishonoured by civilised whites? Thousands of Germanic half-breeds can be found, for instance, in German East Africa, millions are scattered over the whole earth. Of the twelve million American negroes more than half are half-breeds. Wherever so-called Western civilisation came in contact with the native races, white men never hesitated to seize the women of the country. And it is only now that the German dictatorship has had the bright idea of distinguishing between Aryans and non-Aryans—something after all which is quite impossible, for no dictator can subjugate human nature.

In the Great War the negroes participated in white civilisation to such an extent that they lost any respect for it. Everywhere they seek to throw off the yoke; after the War negro riots took place in Cardiff and Liverpool, as well as in New York and Chicago. They would no longer submit to oppression.

Now poor Abyssinia, the last negro Empire which has known how to protect itself from white domination, is being attacked by a dictator, a successor of Caesar and Nero. But there are no millions of white troops to succour Abyssinia. The Abyssinians are left to their fate. The civilised world looks on. True, it is said that sympathies are on the side of the Abyssinians but what use are sympathies and sweet phrases? While I write poor negroes are being butchered by the thousand, poor negresses and little children are being murdered in cold blood. Though they are not "civilised" as the white world would have it, they are human after all. Millions of negroes and coloured people twenty-one years ago gave their blood for civilised whites. Is it not time, you civilised white peoples, that a stop should be put to the destructive work of Italy?

An actor who was not so well known as he thought he was, received an offer of a part in a new London show. Being on tour at the time he replied by telegram:

"Will accept double what you offer. Otherwise count me out."

Next day he received a telegram which read:

"One, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine, Out."

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS—IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—IN MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

Can you put into vivid, convincing WORDS all the thoughts and plans your mind conceives—so clearly that others are influenced to co-operate? Can you use words so clear and concise, spoken or written, that you are enabled speedily to put through business deals, make large and numerous sales, close important contracts?

The big positions in life always go to men and women who have the ability to express themselves perfectly, using the right words to win others to their way of thinking.

Winning Words are essential to your progress. Increase your knowledge of English by thousands of words and thus strengthen your social and business position immeasurably.

The Kleiser Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency

helps you to achieve mastery of the English language simply and speedily. By means of a series of easy lessons—altogether different from the ordinary school and college method of teaching "grammar," you can in an amazingly short time perfect your speech and writings, develop latent abilities, self-confidence and authority.

You will be a clearer and more agile thinker, know how to study any subject, make the utmost use of your intellectual powers and achieve distinction in your business, social and public life.

Write to-day for a free copy of the 32-page book "How to Become a Master of English"—a most interesting brochure which gives full particulars of Mr. Kleiser's unique course of postal instruction.

POST THIS COUPON.

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE,
Edward Park Road, DELHI, 33.

Gentlemen: Send me the booklet, "How to Become a Master of English," containing full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

Name .....

Address .....

Age ..... Occupation .....

— DARDANELLES: —

Europe's New Apple Of Discord

Turkey's Demand For Fortification Of Straits Rakes Up Old Jealousies And New Fears Of Powers

Under the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey agreed to demilitarise both the coasts of the Dardanelles in return for a guarantee from England, France, Italy and Japan. In view of the changed political situation, Turkey, in 1933 made an attempt to raise the question of revision of the Convention, but the attempt proved abortive. In April of this year, following the Italian declaration of war on Abyssinia, the Turkish Government sent a note to the four guarantor Powers demanding a revision of the Convention. This has revived the fears and jealousies of the European Powers, small and big, in view of the intimate connection of the Dardanelles question with the problem of balance of power in the Mediterranean, which has been rudely disturbed by Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

The view-points of the various nations towards the problem appear in a symposium, published in the "World Review of Review," from which we give the following extracts.

THE DARDENELLES AGAIN

(From "Zeitschrift fur Politik." Berlin.)

With the growing importance of the Mediterranean in European policy, the question of the Straits has come to the forefront. . . .

Since the settlement of 1923 Turkey has lost no opportunity of pushing her revisionist aims. She recognises the principle of free passage through the Straits but has, from the very first, attacked the demilitarisation clauses included in the Treaty by the Powers as a guarantee of that free passage. Not without reason, Turkey sees in the articles which forbid her to erect permanent fortifications on the shores of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and on the European coast of the Sea of Marmara a discriminatory interference in her sovereign rights, and a threat against her security . . .

The world war proved clearly that Turkey can only protect her territories effectively by means of permanent fortifications. On signing the Treaty of Lausanne, the leader of the Turkish delegation expressed his Government's protest in the following words: "With the demilitarisation of the Straits, we can no longer defend the Turkish capital, Constantinople, the Sea of Marmara, or Eastern Thrace. In time of war, each of the belligerents will at once try to seize possession of the Straits" . . .

The urgency of these questions is increased by Turkey's participation in sanctions against Italy. To a certain extent, Italy threatens Turkey, though the threat has not yet been put into words. The Powers have taken no steps to reassure Ankara. The Italian Dodecanese Islands lie in disturbing proximity to the Narrows, and could, in case of need, become a base of operations against them. When England inquired of the Mediterranean States what their attitude would be in the event of a sanctionist war against Italy, Turkey's answer was favourable to the League. But she had it in mind to make practical co-operation dependent on the restoration of full Turkish sovereignty over the Straits.

It seems that England no longer intends to oppose these Turkish aims in all their aspects, since Italy's hostility has made her largely dependent on Turkish friendship in the Mediterranean. In addition, England hopes that the fortification of the Straits might stop the intervention of a Red Fleet in the Mediterranean at a critical moment, though at the moment this hope seems a rash one in view of Russo-Turkish friendship. Finally, London is aware of plans for the inclusion of all the Black Sea States in a "Black Sea Pact". It is no secret that the realisation of these plans, most enthusiastically backed by Russia and Turkey, would give Bolshevism another strategic advantage over England. It seems possible that English policy will concede to Turkey to-day a right that Turkey might take to-morrow without England's consent.

This attitude on the part of England shows that the Straits question is still to-day what it was in the nineteenth century, a true reflection of Anglo-Russian naval relations. Already in 1809, England had obtained from Turkey the closing of the Straits, whereby the Russian fleet became the "prisoner of the Black Sea." Throughout the nineteenth century, England took pains to guard the flank of her route to India. In 1864 she induced Turkey to modernise the fortifications of the Dardanelles. Only the world war showed the English that the legal position no longer suited their interests. Having vainly tried to force the Straits during the war, the opportunity was found to proclaim the freedom of passage at Sevres in 1920, and at Lausanne in 1923. England was all the more ready for the opening of the Narrows since the collapse of Russia had destroyed her Black Sea Fleet. The flank of England's position in the Mediterranean was secured. It was thought that Soviet efforts to build up a new fleet could better be watched by securing in advance the hegemony of the Black Sea . . .

The military obligations imposed on Turkey were conceived to prevent her from developing a Straits policy that served the interests of the Soviet Union. Since then, the political situation has undergone a fundamental change. First, the Soviet Union has once more become a sea power. England may not fear it, but she must take it into consideration." Secondly, and far more important, Italy, one of the powers in the anti-Soviet front that signed the Straits Statute, has fallen out with her allies. Since Japan, another of the signatory powers, is hardly likely to send her fleet to the Mediterranean, there remain only France and England as guarantors of the "status quo." It is clear that these two powers would have difficulty in repelling a Soviet naval incursion, if a hostile Italian fleet lay in their rear.

Here is the core of the Narrows problem. Refortification would only suit British interests if it were directed against the U. S. S. R. But in addition there would also have to be a limitation of the right of free passage for warships in time of war, a limitation from which only the Red fleet would suffer. But Turkey wishes to maintain the right of free passage as laid down in Lausanne and to abolish only the demilitarisation clauses. It may be safely assumed that England will only agree to Turkish wishes if Turkey pays the price demanded by London. This would take the form of a firm Anglo-Turkish alliance with certain guarantees as to British interests in the Straits. Here also then, in the Narrows, there is a front where Europe stands in bitter, voiceless struggle with the Soviet Union. But England, as protagonist of the west, will see that the Turkish crescent flies over the forts of Sedd el Bahr, Kale Sultanije and the rest, not in the shadow of the Red Flag and the Soviet Star, but in that of the Union Jack.

TURKEY'S STANDPOINT

BY N. A. KUCKA in "Ankara," Turkey.)

Turkey does not repudiate the freely signed Statute of the Dardanelles. The history of the young Republic does not record a single breach of international conventions. It was, therefore, in perfect sincerity that the Republic of Turkey informed the different States interested in the Statute of the Dardanelles that it is no longer possible, for juridical, political, and military reasons, to continue the application of the convention governing the administration of the Narrows. Our great leader, Ataturk, has declared on several occasions that Turkey's sole aim is her own internal development, her supreme goal being to raise Turkish culture to the highest level attainable.

We want to ensure the security of our country within the framework of collective security. Nobody is in a position to give us an assurance that the present Straits Statute can guarantee us the security we require. The political and military situation has completely changed since 1923. Then, a very strong current existed all over Europe towards disarmament, whereas to-day all nations are rearming. One of the States that guaranteed the Narrows in the name of the League of Nations, Japan, has already left the League. The attitude of Italy, another of the guarantor States, is well-known. The collective promise given us by England, France, Italy and Japan must be considered as juridically annulled.

STALIN BACKS ATATURK

(From "Izvestia," Moscow.)

The action of the Turkish Government in the matter of the Straits is of great political importance. The Turkish Government has produced a row of serious arguments. The most convincing is the reference to the extraordinarily grave danger of war, in face of which the guarantee of the four Powers no longer offers sufficient security for the Straits. It is a fact that the danger of war is greater than ever before. Danger-spots are apparent in several parts of the world, where feverish preparation for aggression is taking place, accompanied by open resistance to the cause of collective security and by unilateral breaches of international obligations.

The Turkish Republic, which pursues a policy of peace, has not gone the way of Germany and Austria. It has not used the method of unilateral denunciation of treaties. Thus Turkey shows the world an example of international loyalty, of respect for existing treaties, and of genuine anxiety for peace.

Long before the Treaty of Lausanne, the Soviet Government clearly defined its attitude towards the problem of the Straits. The first Treaty of Friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia made over the working out of a Straits Statute to "a special conference of delegates from the States of the littoral, provided that the resolutions adopted by it refrained from prejudicing the full sovereignty of Turkey as well as the security of Turkey and her capital, Constantinople." At the Lausanne Conference the Soviet delegation proposed to Turkey a guarantee of full sovereignty over the Straits, and it further signed an agreement to this effect, which has, however, not yet been ratified by the Soviet Government.

The attitude of the Soviet Government has not changed. When the Turkish Foreign Minister, in 1933, announced to the League Council for the first time that he might some time bring up the question of the Straits, M. Litvinov openly promised him his support. The fortification of the Straits, which is of a purely defensive character, is in no way an act of aggression, and can imply no threat against other countries. That is the difference between the action of Turkey and that of Hitler. The Turkish Government has throughout its existence given many proofs of its love of peace. Surely Turkey is the best possible guarantor of the security of the Straits.

(Continued on page 53)

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia, SURAT)
L. M. & S.
CURES
HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes. Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

HINDUS--A DYING RACE?

Present Alarming Downward Trend Of Population Can Be Arrested Only By Timely Removal Of Ban On Intercaste Marriages And Widow Remarriages

Sex-ratio has acquired a certain amount of importance in the modern economic theories, and any enquiry into the problem of population is hardly complete without the study of this ratio. Recent writers on Sex take the view that "increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population." This, of course, is not true in the case of India as a whole but it has some correlation to the Hindu population which is increasing at a remarkably slow rate as compared with other religious bodies, writes Mr. Sharad Trimbak Karnik, M.A., in the "Indian Review." The reason is the comparative paucity of females among the Hindus due to the ban on widow-remarriage and the rigid observance of the caste system which ultimately results in the preponderance of masculinity. Westermarck is of the opinion that a "mixture of race produces an excess of female births." He cites a number of observations from all over the world and quotes Dr. Nagel's experiments in the self-fertilisation of plants as producing an excess of male flowers; several cases of in-breeding herds of cattle in which bull calves exceed heifers; and Dr. Goehlert's statistical investigations in the case of horses, the more the parent animals differ in colour, the more the foals outnumber the males. Among the Jews, many of whom marry cousins there is a remarkable excess of male births. Similarly Heape, observing the tendency of the breeding of dogs, concludes that in-breeding increases masculinity. A good deal of evidence can be given to support this theory and it can be taken as definitely proved that feminity increases with hybridization. One of the reasons for the preponderance of masculinity among the Hindus is stated to be the ban on widow-remarriage and yet another reason, as the Sex writers would suggest, is the unfortunate legacy of endogamy. This deficiency of females is an important factor in determining the growth of the Hindu population. The total Hindu population is 239,195,000 and it might appear incongruous to say that such a huge population can ever be threatened with a decline. But the following comparative statistics should prove an eye-opener, as it presents the problem in its serious aspect.

	Increase Per Cent. 1921—1931.	Females per 1,000 males 20-50.
Christians	32	1,080
Muslims	13	1,026
Hindus	10	897 (after excluding widows).

	Population in 1931 (000's omitted).	Variation per cent. 1921-31	1881-1931
Hindus ..	239,195	+10.4	+26.8
Muslims ..	77,678	+13.0	+55.0
Christians	6,297	+32.5	+238.1

The reasons for this slow rate are numerous, and we shall deal with them later on. There are in the Hindu population 54,473,448 females of reproductive age to 51,450,266 males, that is, an excess of 3 millions or 1,059 females to 1,000 males. If what the Sex writers say is true, these figures should be favourable for the rapid growth of the Hindu population. But this enviable excess, which is so desirable and beneficial for the rapid growth of the race, is reduced to a deficiency by the horrifying number of widows. The following table tells a sad tale.

Widows aged.	1921	1931	Variation Per cent.
0—1	597	1,081	81
1—2	494	1,342	172
2—3	1,257	2,695	114
3—4	2,837	7,078	150
4—5	6,707	11,471	71

Widows Aged 15—40 (Age of Reproduction. ....

1921 ...	5,817,781
1931 ...	5,981,096

The number of old widows does not affect the population, for they are past the age of reproduction. But the numerous youthful widows who, under the strictures of society, cannot marry, accentuate the problem. Dr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner, estimates the number of widows at the reproductive age at 8,313,773, that is, the excellent surplus is reduced to a deficiency of no less a staggering figure than 5 millions.

It would not be idle to indulge into a little divergence and probe into the causes that lead to the deficiency of females in the Hindu population. The Hindu scriptures lay down that a "Hindu must marry and beget children —sons, if you please—to perform his funeral rites, lest his spirit wander uneasily in the waste places of the earth." So the sons are more welcome than the daughters and the female birth is, in many cases, deemed as divine displeasure; it has thus a religio-socio-economic aspect. Custom enjoins stricter rules in the case of females; thus "a Hindu maiden unmarried at puberty is a source of social obloquy to her family and of damnation to her ancestors." The marriage of a daughter entails a drain on the parent's purse and many cases have been brought to light where families are financially crippled and reduced to penury on account of marriages of their daughters. Poverty precludes the payment of wedding dowry and the "family is traditionally haunted by the prospect of unmarried girls." Under such circumstances it is no wonder if the female birth is looked on as a curse. This detestation has developed a sense of disregard to an extent unimaginable so much so that abortion is reported to be sometimes practiced, if the child in the womb is foretold to be a girl. This prejudice against a female child is responsible for poor nourishment which ultimately impairs her health and the poor girl succumbs before she reaches the age of reproduction. To be brief, our neglect of female life is becoming proverbial. Besides this our puerperal mortality is extremely high. The Census Superintendent of U. P. takes the view that most of the female deaths are due to "bearing too many and too frequent children....." Sir John Megaw, the Director-General of Indian Medical Service, estimates that "100 out of every 1,000 girl wives are doomed to die in child birth before they have ceased to have babies and about 200,000 mothers die in giving birth to the children every year in India."

Caste-Barriers

If the dictum of the Sex writers is to be taken for all that it is worth, the preponderance of males would, according to them, lead to a decline in the population, and the maladjustment in the Sex-ratio needs to be corrected. The disparity will disappear by the removal of the ban on widow-remarriage; on the other hand, intercaste-marriages would result in greater female births as hybridization has been accepted to increase feminity. But intercaste-marriages are rare and are likely to be so long as the time-honoured caste system has a firm hold on the Hindu mind, which is further strengthened by the love of "pure line" which essentially presupposes exogamous Gotra and endogamous caste. Further, the caste has incidentally helped the Hindu in his superlative anxiety for male children. In order that the inter-caste marriages should be frequent, the first thing that is needed is the complete disregard of the caste system. With the destruction of the caste barriers, free matrimonial alliances between the various sections of the one great Hindu race will be a common occurrence and at no distant date marriages, for instance, between Bengalees and Kayastas, Brahmans and Saraswats, Prabhus and Marathas will be the order of the day. This scheme of intercaste marriages can be materialised only if the higher castes take the initiative and set the ball rolling in that direction. But today the progress is disheartening. Religious beliefs and superstitious fears are the mainstay of the endogamous marriages, which have resulted in proportionately less female births particularly among the higher castes. Thus, for instance, in C.P. there are 863 Brahman females to every 1,000 males, but 965 Sonars, 1,017 Kalar and 1,117 Ghasia females to 1,000 males. The need of the reform is greater at the top. The union of the castes is thus beneficial not only in increasing the numeric strength of the race but it will tend to create a community of interest and will ensure for all an equal locus standi.

Problem Of Widow-Re-marriage

The question of widow-remarriage is both a vital factor and an intricate problem in determining the Sex ratio among the Hindus. It has been mentioned above how the excellent surplus of females is reduced to a poor deficiency by the number of the unfortunate widows and it needs hardly any comment to lay emphasis on it. If the inter-caste-marriages are rare, widow-re-riages are rarer still. Permission to remarry is the only logical inference of the abandonment of the practice of Sati But the social ban still persists. A widow remarrying is regarded as impious; while a widower incurs no stigma in remarrying unless of course there be a marked disparity in the ages. The youthful widow is expected to lead a miserable and wretched life as though she is not amenable to the allurements of life. She has no place in the pale of human society. She is no more a human being than a stone is; while a widower is poorly human. The very basis of this differential treatment meted out to the same human being, made of the same flesh and blood, having the same sentiments, is founded on an utterly absurd hypothesis. A widow is as much a human being as a widower and perhaps more humane. The woeful widow is the victim of shockingly savage ceremonies and is condemned to lead a sadly solitary life. It indeed reflects discredit on the society not to be prepared to advance the cause of widow remarriage. However, it can safely be assumed that no reform, in this direction, can be pushed ahead unless the humanitarian idealism is further developed.

Taking stock of all that has been said, we are now better equipped to scrutinise the problem. To say that the Hindu population will ever dwindle into

(Continued on page 10)

and yet
They Lived
Lavishly
once
It will be helpful to lead happy and comfortable life after you retire if you save something. And what in case of your premature death? In that case it is your duty to provide for your family. Let the
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Help and advise you.
Write for full Particulars
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
General Agents:-
Messrs. NAVALCHAND & Co.,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Books & Their Writers

A B. B. C. POETICAL ANTHOLOGY

THE PILGRIMS WAY: By Humbert Wolfe. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd. Price 6s.

The present century is one of injustice and inequality, riches on the one side and poverty on the other, of capitalists and the proletariat. It is generally termed by those who go about blind-folded unconsciously consciously as "an age of turmoil, doubt and exhaustion." They try to hide the injustice of their deeds and actions behind the simple placidity of terms like "disillusionment," 'confusion', 'fog', 'sorrow', and other such vague terminology, so that the people may remain in the dark regarding the main causes of the world's dismay namely, hunger, poverty and exploitation.

Therefore, in philosophy the the schools quite popular to-day are Pragmatism and Solipcism, both taking after the reactionary side of Humeian-Kantian scepticism, one reducing all knowledge to the status of "belief," the other, its "leftist" child, saying that nothing exists except in the mind, and even that one may have dreamed. Therefore, the religion 'a la mode' is Roman Catholicism. And in Politics, naturally, Royalism or Fascism, are in vogue. Thus does the life-stricken bourgeoisie find solace from the fear of its impending decay.

All these tendencies are manifest in the policy of the B.B.C., a Corporation for the spreading of upper-class ideology, and for doping the people with religion, mysticism and inaction. And no book could put before us more clearly this reactionary policy than the present anthology of 17 broadcasts of a series of short productions illustrated by poetry and music, "intended to show the progress of the pilgrimage of man through the various stresses of life." Space does not permit me to quote from the prologues or poems, but even the titles of the sub-divisions betray the escapist nature of the anthology. They include Hope, Faith, Love which includes Charity, Doubt, Fear, Worship, etc. The poems come from the Bible, the British and other poets including Tagore. The music was selected from the works of various great composers; and the speakers were well-known actors. And the inspiration of the idea of this series had come from the Director of Religion of the B.B.C., and was put into execution by Mr. Humbert Wolfe who made the selection of poems and supplied the prologues which are gloomy and dark though well-written, illustrating the main spiritual purpose of the Director of Religion by their religious and ceremonial fervour.

The anthology, however, is quite interesting, though one misses many poems which could have fitted in with the scheme of things. But one can see that the preference lay in the direction of religious and mystical verse. And escapist, thus reactionary, on the whole, is the nature of the Anthology.

AHMED ALI.

Reliable Books on
RACING
SCIENTIFIC RACING UP TO DATE by H. Trevor. New Ed. Rs. 3-12.
GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL RACING by P. N. Barn. Rs. 5.
THE TREASURES OF THE TURF by C. S. Swetaranyam. Rs. 7-8.
TURF AND WEALTH: A Guide to Racing by C. E. Barn. Rs. 5.
A WAY TO WIN IS THE WAY IN HANDICAP by "Coddosum." Rs. 10.
RACING NUMEROLOGY by C. M. Shah. Rs. 10.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Booksellers & Publishers,
'Phone 21433
Treasure House of Books,
210, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE

Future Of The Collective System

"ANARCHY OR WORLD ORDER" (George Allen and Unwin 7s. 6d)

This book is the tenth series of the "Problems of Peace" and is based, like its predecessors, upon lectures given at the Geneva Institute of International Relations in August 1935. A number of eminent contributors herein discuss various problems intimately connected with a new world order, to which they have devoted a life-time of attention. All the essays in this collection—there are thirteen of them—are highly interesting and critical, some of them being distinctly original.

An attempt is made in those pages to survey the progress of international law, and of the collective system. The problem of a new world order is viewed from various angles,—the theoretical, the social and the economic. The future of the collective system is discussed by Messrs Manning and Noel Baker. But while the former writes from the sociologist's viewpoint the latter is more practical. International anarchy, international law, and international administration are discussed in three different essays. An extremely interesting contribution in this book is that of Prof. J. B. Whitton on 'Is American Neutrality possible?" A detailed analysis of the attitude of international isolation adopted by the United States is made in this essay, which will be found of great value by the student of politics. But few will concur in the conclusion of the professor,—he calls it a conviction!—that eventually, it will become impossible for the United States to remain neutral? That neutrality is, in the Wilsonian phrase, neither feasible nor desirable 'where the peace of the world is involved,' may be admitted; but that short of a danger to 'world peace' (and of that she is her own judge!) nothing else is going to force America to pull her weight in the international sphere, is once more made perfectly apparent by the policy adopted by her in the recent Italo-Abyssinian conflict.

It is naturally not possible in the limits of space here, to discuss the various contributions in this very thought-provoking volume. But a particular mention must be made of the last chapter of this book, 'World Organisation Through Democracy' by C. K. Streit. The conclusions brought out by the author in this penetrating study of the present international stalemate, is that 'The Mussolinis and Hitlers and Arakis, for all their extreme nationalism, are not the cause of the depression; they are too small a factor in the economic world. It appears that this economic, financial and monetary world war is really civil war among the fifteen freest peoples, for they control the world in raw materials, manufacturing, transportation, finance and trade." It may be added that the author has ably supported his thesis by a mass of statistics.

In conclusion, the reviewer would like to enter a caveat against the observation made in the introduction to this volume by Frank P. Walters who is the Under Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Mr. Walters seems to be at pains to construe the present League of Nations as the only possible vehicle of the collective system, for which all aspire. Says Mr. Walters: "It is impossible for a thinking man to declare himself in favour of a Collective System in our time, but against the League: We should, however, be charitable to Mr. Walters, for he could not have possibly foreseen when he penned those lines, the depths of degradation to which the League was soon to sink in the Italo-Abyssinian crisis. It would not be an exaggeration to say to-day, that the only hope for a true Collective System lies in the final demolition of the present House of Hypocricy in Geneva!

N. J.

MARATHI SHORT STORIES

"PAULVAT" (Marathi): By Shripad Shankar Junnarkar. Published by V. R. Kulkarni, Kalidas Prakashan Sanatha, Dadar, Bombay. Price As. 10.

This is a collection of short stories contributed by Mr. Junnarkar to various periodicals from time to time. The style of presenting his ideas in the form of short stories by the author is very pleasing and the language is quite simple and clear. In many of his stories, Mr. Junnarkar depicts the life of average middle class and also of the poor which is generally full of miseries, worries and innumerable and unsurmountable difficulties. The author possesses power of keen observation and his sense of humour, too, is very healthy and live. The stories provide interesting and instructive reading.

S. R. K.

ALL ABOUT PRIVATE COMPANIES

PRIVATE COMPANIES: THEIR UTILITY AND EXEMPTIONS THEY ENJOY. By Herbert W. Jordon, Company Registration Agent, (Price 2 shs. nett-Publishers: M/S. Jordon and Sons, Ltd. Chancery Lane, London).

This is a handy booklet of about 60 pages in which the author has given in a very simple language the outline of all one should know about private companies. It is a very old publication, the first edition having been published as early as 1914 and is well-known and popular among laymen for whose special use it has been written. In a series of nine chapters the author deals with the Joint Stock Company system generally, utility of private companies, exemptions enjoyed by them, restrictions imposed on them, the position of their directors, conversion of private companies into public companies, the procedure to be followed after incorporation, the documents to be filed by such companies and other equally important matters. To a layman who wants to get a panoramic idea in brief about private limited companies, this booklet, though written in England in connection with the English Companies Act of 1929 would be very useful.

"S. R. D."

YET ANOTHER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

"The Card" Writes His Own Life Story

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF "THE CARD," By H. K. Hales. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. London. 12s. 6d.

Writing their autobiographies seems to be the latest pastime of the idle rich in England. That is not surprising for the modern plutocrat likes nothing better than to tell the story of his rise to fortune and fame. What surprises one, however, is the persistence of British publishers in giving us an endless series of autobiographies—mostly of mediocre personalities. "The Autobiography Of The Card" is one of them.

ORIGINAL "CARD"

Mr. H. K. Hales claims to be the original of Arnold Bennet's "The Card," that jolly, complacent but extraordinarily ordinary capitalist who looms so large on the horizon of Bennet's "Five Towns." Even if that be so there seems little justification for inflicting on us a dry, uneventful narrative which has not even the saving grace of Arnold Bennet's sense of humour and brilliant language.

Mr. Hales is one of the many British businessmen who have risen to immense wealth from a humble origin. Starting from an apprenticeship in a pottery, he owned a bicycle shop, a motor business and ultimately came to deal in aeroplanes. He thus claims to have had to do a lot with the development of faster transport, but since he was neither an inventor nor a record-breaker one cannot be very enthusiastic about his claim. It is true, though, that he is the donor of the Blue Riband Trophy, at present held by the French steamer, "Normandie" for the quickest Atlantic crossing. And that seems to be his only qualification to fame besides the fact that he has for some time been a conservative M. P. without making any mark as politician.

It must be said, however, that Mr. Hales is an irrepressible optimist and one cannot but admire the man's belief in himself—so well illustrated by his publishing his Autobiography!

K. A. A.

THE SAGE OF ARUNACHALA

BHAGAVAN SRI RAMANA, by Ramana Dasa Sadananda. Price Ans 2. UNIVERSAL PEACE, by the same author. Price, Anna 1.

Literature, both English and Vernacular, dealing with the life and teachings of Sri Ramana Maharshi, the sage of Arunachala (Tiruvannamalai) and the "superman" of Mr. Paul Brunton, the author of "A Search in Secret India," is steadily increasing day by day. The present pamphlets can by no means be stated to contain critical expositions of the philosophy of the sage and will appeal only to the "devotionally-minded" uncritical Hindu reader. They can be had of the author at 138, Brodie's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

(Continued on page 16)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectual Opportunism—A National Crime—Decadent Individualism—Thwarts Nation-Building —Fashionable "Progressives"—London, Bombay And The North—"Liberal Internationalism" —Messages "Special" And "Great" From India—Wells' Failure And Stalin— Mortgaging National Experience—Art And Poetry Of Our Day—National Responsibilities Of Writers

I have before me a thesis on art written by a Muslim radical writer who views art in an Indian world visualised as remote from the one familiar to the admirers of Tagore and Iqbal. I have heard of the "Progressive Writers" in India whose 'branches' already exist in London, Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar, Aligarh and Allahabad. I do not know whether the writers in India have a 'branch' in London or the London writers claim to have their 'branches' in India. The creed of the 'Progressive Writers' in India is explicit. It is, observes their manifesto, 'the duty of Indian writers to give expression to the changes taking place in Indian life and to assist the spirit of progress in the country.

Escape From Actualities.

"Indian literature, since the breakdown of classical culture, has had the fatal tendency to escape from the actualities of life It has tried to find a refuge from reality in spiritualism and idealism. The result has been that it has become anaemic in body and mind and produced a rigid formalism and a banal and perverse ideology. Witness the mystical, devotional obsession of our literature, its furtive and sentimental attitude towards sex, its emotional exhibitionism and its almost total lack of rationality.

It is the object of our Association to rescue literature and other arts from the conservative classes in whose hands they have degenerated so long: to bring the arts into the closest touch with the people; and to make them register the actualities of life, as well as lead us to the future we envisage."

Which Is The 'Branch'? The London Progressive!

I do not know that the 'branch' of the 'Progressive Writers' in London accepts this creed. Of the two names mentioned recently with prominent frequency, I am not sure that Dewan Sharar, the Indian playwright, has identified himself with the London 'Progressives'. But Sjt. Mulk Raj Anand has been mentioned definitely as a 'realist' and one of the leading figures if not the leader, of the Indian 'Progressives' in London. The conversion to the new creed, if it has taken place and if the London creed is identical with the Indian 'Progressive' creed, would seem to be as surprising as it has been sudden for the author of the 'Hindu View of Art,' a text-book and manual of Havellism— containing all the elements of 'spiritualism or idealism', 'mystical-devotional obsession', 'emotional exhibitionism' and similar signs of intellectual decadence disowned by the manifesto of the 'Progressives' in India.

Bombay 'Progressives'

In India itself, in Bombay a 'non-party' organisation has been formed and known as 'Indian Progressive Group.' The 'foremost' object of their 'movement' is, we are told, 'to create a group representative of all Indian interests that can speak with a united voice on important matters affecting the country', by 'a general interest in the problems of the day', these 'Progressives in Bombay hope 'to lead in some cases at least to active participation in movements affecting the progress of India". The Group of the 'Progressives' here considers that it is perhaps responsible for the first organised attempt at creating a better understanding all round in the interests of progress in India.' This is certainly a different organisation from the 'Progressive Writers' in London and decidedly, in India. Its academic and social emphasis is as apparent as its lack of emphasis on common objectives based on recognition of common ideas.

Liberal Internationalism.

Lastly, we have had recently an interesting symposium on writers in India on the occasion of the recent P. E. N. gathering. India's 'special message' which was, presumably, expected to be formulated at this meeting of the writers for the benefit of the international writers from forty-two nations who will soon assemble at Buenos Aires, hovered in actual practice, between academic magnanimity and 'liberal' internationalism.

Messages 'Special' And 'Great'

Mme. Sophia Wadia stigmatised religions as 'impotent' and profitable 'instruments for sectarian politicians' and scientists as those who 'sold their souls,' to their Governments busy with 'destructive inventions'. 'But the writers alone have', she maintained, 'remained true to their task and have fought on in the face of exile and sufferings'. She was followed by Syt. K. M. Munshi, who described, literature as a region of freedom and a source of perennial happiness'. Srimati Sarojini Naidu's 'special message' of 'Shanti', Dr. Tagore's 'fellowship between dreamers' of dreams and the singers of the songs of the New World and the Old' supplemented by Sjt. Munshi's 'great message' about the conquest of misery were proposed to be conveyed from India.

Wells' Failure —And Stalin

Subsequent to the gathering Mme. Sophia Wadia addressed a letter about the P. E. N. Club's stand against 'political intolerance' to the 'Times of India'. Mr. Wells' failure to establish a P. E. N. centre in Russia is stated by her to be due to the attitude of the Russian writers which she found incompatible with the 'ideals' of the P. E. N. The younger Russian writers, gathered round Maxim Gorky in Moscow, declared, she added, 'that freedom of thought, might be all very well in the Anglo-Saxon world where opposition could not be tolerated conditions were more stable, but in Russia", I am not in a position to verify this. But the distinct impression left on my mind after reading the long Wells-Stalin interviews published in the 'The New Statesman and the Nation', subsequently issued in a booklet form, is not identical with the rather off-hand attitude which Mme. Sophia Wadia appears to ascribe to the Russian Writers. They have raised and discussed questions fundamental to writers everywhere in the world. And, I mention the fact because the recent Congresses in America, Moscow, Paris, and other leading intellectual centres are reaching definite conclusions for common international action.

India On The Alert

And, it is right that we, in India, should be on the alert and keep ourselves clearly informed about what is precisely happening in the world of writers outside India. These events exert, directly and indirectly, their influence on the intellectual art and cultural world in India. The fashion of the 'Progressives' is already beginning to percolate through to the Indian vernacular literature and emerges back to the surface. as 'advance' guard of the intellectuals.

What Price Intellectual Opportunism

We, as a nation, have been paying a very heavy price for the intellectual opportunism that vitiates at once our literature and life, our art, education and culture. Intellectual opportunism is once again, under different names, labels, fashions, threatening to lead us astray and create for us false, perverted, values. To tolerate this opportunism would be at this juncture, when the nation is fashioning its future a national crime. Intellectual opportunism has not stopped national reconstruction. It has of set purpose thwarted it, perverted it, made it the instrument of reactionary forces of religion, society, education, politics and economics, art and culture.

Extinct Social Patterns Romanced

It has taken possession not only of the "ubiquitous type of writer who for one reason or another is cut off from the vital currents of life and thought of his time.' It has brought into prominence and offered high premium to the writer, who as William Troy points out, 'attempts to fan into life sentiments and beliefs that have perished, with the social patterns to which they were attached" as well as to the writer 'who disguise,' his timidity or distaste beneath a disingenuous archaism'. We are still romancing, for example about Yeats and the obsolete 'Irish Renaissance'.

Poetry Of Our Day

But we have no time to think of the international significance of John Reed. We cannot, like his friend and guide, Lincoln Steffens perceive 'the intense experience of perfectly ordinary professional living in our day" as an unavoidable, irresistible incentive to mental and moral revolution. Our 'aesthets', our exponents of culture have not given up the safe and profitable caricaturing of Wilde and Huxley. Poetry, art, is not for them the 'unaccustomed road', the way to collective action. Poetry, art, does not lead them to 'dire deeds'.

Mr. A. Chugtai, the well-known artist from Lahore, left for Europe last week. The object of his European visit is two-fold. One is to prepare for the Omar Khayam illustrations he is producing. The other is to get himself into contact with current art tendencies and reputed artists.

Mortgaging National Experience

We are mortgaging our national experience, present needs, future destiny, to romantic, individualistic abstractions and passing intellectual fantasies. We have learnt to caricature the nation in the caricatures of the intellectual, art and cultural movements we fashion for consolation, for the unreal and vicarious civilization we do not possess and are impotent to recreate in terms of the needs and spirit of the age. Our standards of art, our fundamental conceptions of art, education and culture, have been persistently assigned false and perverted, romantic anaemic and sterile values, values that have no relation with the actual daily life experience of the individual or the nation.

Writers Free To Exploit

Who are the perpetrators of these values? Who are the prominent who have sought to foist and perpetuate these values? They have been, mostly, the writers. They have neither the saintliness nor the sanctity which Mme. Sophia Wadia seems to see in them if not offer to them. So long as these writers are permitted the freedom of intellectual opportunism, so long as they profitably trade in them, there is no hope for the nation, political, social, economic, art or cultural Writers have a national duty they dare avoid at their risk. They must be, as writers, clear in their collective responsibilities, the urge of the age and in the discipline of national reconstruction.

ON THE WAY TO JAPAN

An Indian Traveller's Impressions Of Singapore

(From A Correspondent).

Leaving Colombo by the "Conte Verde" we reached Singapore—the far outpost of Great Britain—on 16th June at about 7-15 p.m. Many of the through passengers had short trolly bus tours round the city, sight-seeing and making sundry purchases of curios, corals and picture post cards. The tourists had a busy time visiting the Causeway, Victoria Memorial Hall, Raffles Place, Malay Mosque, G. P. O. and Satai Stalls at the docks.

It happened to be "Hospital Week" at Singapore—there being heavy bookings in all the picture houses and theatres in aid of the St. Andrews Hospital.

MALAYAN INDUSTRIES

On enquiries it was evident that on this island there can be seen in miniature evidences of many of the industries of the whole country.

In Malaya palm-oil mills, pine-apple canning factories, biscuit and soap factories along with concrete pipe factories are scattered over the town.

As the ship enters Keppel Harbour one passes the island of Pulau Brani, where the Straits Trading Co., one of the largest exporters of tin in the world, has its smelting works. A few miles off Singapore there are huge plantations and rubber estates on land reclaimed from primeval jungle.

On the steamer itself we had rather a quiet time. We had beautiful views of the coasts and islands so rich in historical and romantic history, which provided ample food for leisurely thought.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Amongst the fresh passengers boarding the steamer at Singapore were Chinese commercial travellers with their typical sunburnt skins, round faces and flat noses. They are apparently purturbed over the recent tense situation at Swatow as a result of the Sino-Japanese friction and it is feared it might mean the beginning of a fresh Sino-Japanese crisis in South China.

From Malaya the "Conte Verde," the Grand Express of the Orient, is steaming North for Hongkong, the weather being quiet, enjoyable and invigorating. The sky remains clear and bright, with occasional drizzles towards the evenings.

SIAM TEAK IN DEMAND

Writing to the "Straits Times" of 16th, its Bangkok correspondent says: "Thanks to the armaments race in Europe, America and Japan—the Siamese teak market is looking up very nicely. For the first 4 months of this year, the total export of teak was approximately 17,588 tons. This represents an increase of 2,410 tons, for the same period of last year, an average of 600 tons per month. The increased demands for Siamese teak have come mostly from Europe, America and Japan.

The teak forest concessions in Siam issued for 30 years will terminate in 1939. As is well-known the problem thereby presented has been under the careful consideration of the Government for sometime. Each concession area is divided into two parts, with a working period of 15 years in each. It is work in the second section that comes to an end in 1939. The problem is whether the Government and foreign firms can come to terms, or rather whether the Government wishes to have these firms in the business at all.

As the Director-General of the Forest Department put it recently, the position is rather like having a daughter who has reached a marriageable age.

Roughly the Government gets a profit of £100,000 per annum out of the teak business and this after all the expenses of its forest department must have been met.

Hindus-A Dying Race?

(Continued from page 7)

extinction is to babble like a man in the moon; nevertheless we cannot turn a blind eye to the gravity of the situation. The high proportion of the Hindus to the total population is really a matter of great pride; but we cannot afford to ignore the startling revelation that the Census Report makes about the comparative slow rate at which the Hindu population is increasing. It is disappointing to note that this rate is perhaps the slowest of all other important communities. To decade records an incerase of only 10 per cent., while the number added during the last half a century hardly reaches the insignificant figure of 27 per cent. and all the prophesies, foretelling the gloomy future of the race, must be justified as based on reasonable apprehensions. If the present order of things is allowed to continue, the inevitable result will be that other communities will outnumber the Hindu community. The Hindus will thus be strangers in their own home. That such a state of affairs should ever come about betokens the need for a deeper enquiry and other reforms.

Need For Reform

We have seen above that the root cause of this decay is the deficiency of females. If the rigidity of the caste or the ban on widow remarriage were not so strictly observed, much if not all of the flood might have been stemmed. Widow remarriage and inter-caste marriage would, indeed, pave a long way towards narrowing the gulf between this disproportionate Sex ratio. But the odds against such reforms are numerous and it is no easy matter to disentangle every influence at work. The need of these reforms to-day is perhaps greater than ever, and all that is required to encounter the difficulties is that spirit of sacrifice, that sincerity of the purpose, determination of mind and the courage of conviction. But the greatest obstacle is the uncompromising attitude of the old generation which still prefers harping upon the benefits of the old traditions and customs. The youths, however, are an indispensable factor in matters of social reforms. The orthodox element is an impediment and the higher interests demand that it should be neglected as absolutely non-entity so far as such reforms are concerned. It must be said with due reverence to our ancestors that the traditions and customs which they strove so hard to keep up are no longer in tune with the changed times and circumstances. Widow remarriage and inter-caste marriage may appear to the orthodox mind as revolutionary in the religious and social aspect of life; but it cannot be gainsaid that a crisis has come when the antiquated notion need to be revised. If the educated youths shoulder the task of advancing the social reforms, they can achieve much that is apparently impossible and impracticable. Thus, for instance, co-education affords excellent opportunities which can be availed of in lifting the veil between caste and caste and thereby bringing about more and more inter-caste marriages. Likewise the progress of widow-remarriage can be accelerated by the establishment of the Widow-Remarriage Societies in every nook and corner of the country. These social reforms if vigorously pursued, will bring about the proper adjustment in the Sex ratio, checking thereby the further deterioration of the race. It may further be noted that law provides no obstacle, for the validity of inter-caste marriage and widow-remarriage has been legally recognised by the inclusion in the jurisprudence of our legal system the laws like the Civil Marriage Act and Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act.

It is, however, certain that any such radical change must come only at a psychological moment when the fate of the widows will be pitied and the caste distinctions hated. What is needed is educated mind, broader outlook, liberal views and, above all, the love of the race. Every act towards the removal of the ban or the amalgamation of the castes will be acclaimed as a duty nobly performed. Action is the need of the hour and let not the talk of social reforms be a mere moonshine. This threatened decline of the Hindu population should be of the utmost concern to every individual and should receive his serious consideration. It is through social reforms—widow-remarriage and inter-caste marriage—that we can hope to cry halt to this downward trend of the Hindu population.

A retired colonel had been advised by his doctor that if he did not give up whisky it would shorten his life.

"Think so?" asked the colonel. "I am sure of it, colonel. If you will stop drinking I am sure it will prolong your days."

"Come to think of it, I believe you are right about that, doctor," said the colonel. "I went twenty-four hours without a drink six months ago, and I never put in such a long day in my life."

Millions of Dollars Loss to America

Major W. H. Mulligan, I.M.S., a delegate to the League of Nations International Malaria Meeting held at Singapur Rotary Club said .....

"In the United States of America, which most people regarded as a malaria-free country it has been estimated that in deaths, loss of labour, reduced value of real estate and in other ways, malaria costs the country 100,000,000 dollars each year." "The Times of India," May 19th, 1936.

Mr. C. R. C. Cardiner, Resident Manager, (New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay), writes: Your tablets are particularly noticeable in the rapid reduction of fevers. Since using your medicines, we have had less absence from work of the staffs.

India is extremely malarious, and in order to safeguard against it.

Use Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets.

To keep off malaria, check and reduce the temperature, and banish fever in a short time—without dangerous consequences, e.g., cardiac or nervous complications—AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS are the most efficacious on the market. Free from aconite, arsenic, strychnine; they are taken by the most sensitive patients.

Manufactured by A. AMIN & CO. 114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 9.
'Phone: 20711, 44529.
'Grams: "ANTIQUININ."

DICTATORS' "JUSTICE"

"Justice" under Austria's dictatorship was dramatically illustrated there at present, when a political prisoner, on being set free, begged the judge to let him remain one more day in prison.

He hopes that his lawyers and friends may be able to save him from the usual fate of political prisoners in Austria—acquittal, rearrest and imprisonment for an indefinite period in a concentration camp.

CAREERS' UNIQUE PUBLICATIONS ON
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Modern Essays by B. P. L. Bedi B. A. Hons. (Oxon). and Mrs. Freda Bedi, B.A. Hons. (Oxon) 350 pages cloth bound Rs. 2-8.

Public Service Commission General Knowledge Questions with Answers (1930-36). by J. H. Vatsyana, M.A., M.Sc., 3rd edition. 400 pages. Rs. 3.

Hand-Book of Viva Voce. By Prof. A. M. Mathews, M.A., and Mohan, B.A., 120 pp. 3rd. Ed. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Present-Day Knowledge. By Mathews & Mohan. 5th Ed. 240 pp. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of General Knowledge. By Mathews and Mohan and Ghei. 5th Ed. 420 pp. Rs. 3.

Hand-Book of Precis Writing. By Mathews and Mohan 200 pp. 3rd Ed. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Elementary Mathematics. By Singha B.A., B.T., and Mohan. 240 pp. 2nd Ed. Re. 1-8.

Hand-Book of Indian Military Academy. Competitive Examinations. 200 fullscap pages Rs. 5.

Hand-Book of Imperial Secretariate Competitive Examinations. (All Classes) 2nd Ed. 140 pp. Re. 1.

Hand-Book of English Drafting. By Ghei, M.A., 200 pages Rs: 2.

Hand-Book of Every Day Science. By H.D. Shourie, M.Sc., P.C.S. 300 pp. Rs. 2-8.

Hand-Book of Proof Correcting. By Mohan. 2nd Ed. Re. 1.

CAREERS LAHORE

The Curse Over The Hohenzollerns

"Blaze Of Glory", Diamond Of Fabulous Value Once Owned By Solomon, But Which Later Embellished Prussian Crown, Brings Untold Disasters In Its Wake

"It was the curse, Monsieur, the terrible tradition of the family. I tell you—'I know!' Never throughout the Great War did I doubt the eventual victory of the Allies. The House of Hohenzollern was doomed to its fate. The curse of the Blaze of Glory has hovered over it for centuries."

The words were uttered by a vehement little Frenchman in a London club recently. Conversation has turned to the German Royal Family and the ex-Kaiser in particular, now living in exile at Doorn. But you will also hear the story repeated on the Continent and elsewhere and you will be brave if, after hearing the facts, you dismiss the tale as a mere legend, writes Mr. Arthur Hettleton in "Prediction."

It was about 1888 that the gem and its curse first became actively associated with the present ex-Kaiser. National celebrations were to take place in Germany, for the Emperor had recently ascended to the throne and was to be crowned. The Prussian crown jewels were to be brought out for the event and the magnificent crown itself would be used for the ceremony.

A Monster Diamond

Chief among the many valuable stones that embellished this was a glittering and monster diamond. Its scintillating facets made it the outstanding gem of the entire collection.

Dealers in precious stones were aware that almost any price would have been paid for this jewel, had the Emperor been willing to dispose of it. They knew equally well that the sale of the gem was about as likely as the sale of the Kaiser's birthright to the throne. The gem had been handed down the Royal Family from the very inception of the House of Hohenzollern.

Yet, to one or two of the officials who knew the history of that stone its placing on the head of the Emperor brought a feeling of fear.

Unlike the cheering crowds, they knew its full story. It is a story of treachery, covetousness and murder—a tale of sinister happenings that seem to have followed the diamond since Biblical days.

Its history began in Old Testament times—the days of King Solomon's glory. Solomon, of course, owned vast wealth in the form of jewels, but one of his most prized possessions was a monster gem that adorned his turban. Many guesses have since been hazarded at its present-day value, but records agree that even in Old Testament days the stone was worth a king's ransom.

Solomon has his own sign engraved upon it and it formed the central piece of the jewels he wore.

Where the stone came from is undecided, but it is suggested that even before the time of Solomon it was well known. No sooner had the King introduced it into his turban than superstition began to wave fantastic stories round the gem.

Its sinister influence came to the forefront when Solomon became fascinated by the Queen of Sheba. Nothing would satisfy this wealthy woman than that she be allowed to add the gem to her own collection. Solomon agreed and even went to the length of having his Queen's monogram inscribed on the reverse side to his own.

The Queen Murdered

From this moment the curse became active. The Queen found herself marked for the attention of the bandit, El-Hakin. The stories of the fabulous value of the diamond had already whetted the appetite of this notorious outlaw and he regarded the Queen's possession of it as now offering him a chance to gain it.

He laid his plans well—so carefully that the Queen's soldiers were surprised and she herself was murdered.

El-Hakin's victory was short, however. The curse of the "Blaze of Glory" (as the jewel had now come to be called) was as active as ever. His leaders turned upon him unexpectedly and within a fortnight of the Queen's murder, he too had been betrayed and killed.

Afterwards, for centuries the whereabouts of the diamond remained unknown. The tragic curse appeared to have lapsed.

Then, in Prussia, during the early part of the Hohenzollern dynasty, a Jew was imprisoned in the castle of one of the ex-Kaiser's ancestors. When the prisoner's effects were confiscated, they were found to contain the accursed gem.

Threats of death failed to suppress the fellow's shouts that the stealing of his diamond would incur a perpetual curse for the Hohenzollerns. Morning added yet another death to the tragedies already associated with the "Blaze of Glory", for the Jew was found hanging on the castle walls.

Kaiser Warned

The soldiers laughed over the 'curse' and the gem, still bearing the marks of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was eventually found a place in the Prussian crown.

That is how, in 1888, it came to adorn the head of the Kaiser.

To-day there are people who will tell you that by this action the Emperor's reign was doomed. Like the vehement little Frenchman in London recently, they believe that the curse of the "Blaze of Glory" has never fully spent itself.

The tradition has been supported by learned professors, as well as by the rank and file. The ex-Kaiser himself knew the story attached to his crown and though he personally has never placed any faith in the suggested curse, he listened patiently to the several members of his staff when they attempted to warn him.

The tradition received special emphasis during the years 1919-1922—the period when the final fate of the Imperial House was sealed.

"Becoming A Fatalist"

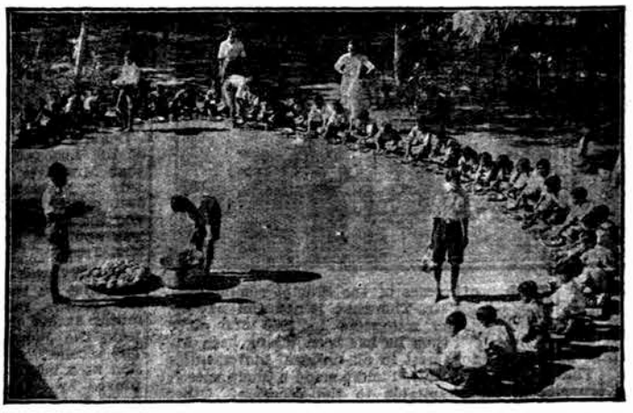
Among the eminent men who supported the story and tried to persuade the Kaiser to get rid of the diamond, was the keeper of the crown jewels, an authority on historical antiques.

The Kaiser made a characteristic reply to the effect that he had been crowned by his people and that no curse could in the least affect the Prussian dynasty.

Yet remarks he has made in recent years, in exile at Doorn, reveal that he is something of a fatalist.

"I believe that trials and tribulations are brought by God for His own good purpose," he declared not long ago.

Perhaps behind that statement lies also a belief that influences unrecognised in everyday affairs may play a prominent part in life—such as, for instance, that tragic gem, the "Blaze of Glory".



Dinner Hour at Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Boarding House, Matunga (Bombay).

Indignant Wife Thrashes Rival Girl

And Pours Pot Of Paint Over Husband

A wife who chastised with a dog-lead a young woman whom her husband had taken to dances, and poured a pot of paint over her husband, was one of the central figures in a case heard by Mr. Justice Bucknill in the Divorce Court, London, last month.

She was Mrs. Elise Ives, who lives with her parents at The Mount, Thorpe St. Andrew, near Norwich.

Mrs. Ives was granted a decree nisi against her husband, Mr. Edward Reginald Ives, of Sandringham Court, Ipswich Road, Norwich, on the ground of his misconduct with Miss Eva Elaine Cowling, who lives with her uncle and aunt at Christchurch Road, Norwich, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Ives had cross-petitioned for divorce, alleging misconduct by his wife with Mr. Henry Thomas Radford, sales representative, of Thorpe St. Andrew, but Mr. Justice Bucknill said he was satisfied that adultery had not been committed by Mrs. Ives and Mr. Radford.

The judge said all the four people were young, Mr. Ives being now 31 and his wife 26. For four years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ives lived fairly happily.

In the spring of 1934 Miss Cowling, now 20 or 21, appeared on the scene, and apparently attracted the attention of Mr. Ives at once.

DANCE PROTESTS BY WIFE IGNORED.

They danced together so much that Mrs. Ives spoke to them about it. The husband said frankly that he preferred to dance with Miss Cowling, and Miss Cowling said that, if Mr. Ives preferred to dance with her, she had no more to say.

"I don't suppose" said the judge, "that these two people realised what great pain they were causing to Mrs. Ives.

"Mrs. Ives might have taken a friend herself when her husband treated her so badly, but she did not because she desired to break off this relationship."

Mr. Ives gave Miss Cowling some gloves which he said cost about 50s. and which Mrs. Ives said cost a great deal more.

THREATENED TO THRASH THE GIRL.

Mrs. Ives met Miss Cowling in the street, took these gloves away, and told Miss Cowling that, if she continued to go about with Mr. Ives she would get a thrashing.

"In April, 1935, Mrs. Ives did catch Miss Cowling very near her husband," said the judge, "for I am satisfied the husband was in his car and that he went off in his car when Mrs. Ives appeared in her's.

"Mrs. Ives caught Miss Cowling and chastised her with a dog-lead. Then she went on to her husband at his place of business and poured a pot of paint over him."

"It is suggested," continued the judge, "that this was quite unprovoked."

"It was said that, at the time, Mr. Ives was in his office. But, if that were so, why was it that no steps were taken to summon Mrs. Ives or her mother for what would have been a monstrous assault? The only reason I can see was that Mr. Ives and Miss Cowling had a guilty conscience."

Later Mr. Ives took Miss Cowling to his house at Thorpe St. Andrew on three occasions.

HUSBAND'S CROSS-PETITION.

Dealing with the cross-petition of the husband, the Judge said that Mrs. Ives met Mr. Radford only in November, 1935, after her own petition had been launched, and the friendship was one which was approved by the parents of Mrs. Ives.

Adultery was charged against Mrs. Ives on three occasions. The first charge, relating to occurrences at her parents' home, was (said the Judge) really ludicrous. The second related to an occasion in a motor-car. It was disproved by the fact that Mrs. Ives's father was with her at the time.

A visit paid by Mrs. Ives and Mr. Radford to Antwerp and Dinant for three or four days last Easter had caused him certain amount of perplexity. It was a very unwise thing to do. They were seen on the boat, but no one suggested that they had behaved in any way that was in the least improper. Moreover, the party was originally arranged as of six people, and it was only at the last moment that the others found they were unable to go.

The parents of Mrs. Ives allowed their daughter to take the trip, although they thought it unwise, because they could trust her. The evidence of Mr. Radford (added the Judge) convinced him that no misconduct took place.

The marriage of a youth of Kshtriya Koli caste, Mr. Yeshwant Damodar Thanekar, was celebrated recently according to Vedic rites in Thana Shivaji Theatre in the presence of large crowds. The rites were performed by Mr. B. G. Pandit a Thana Municipal Councillor.

The bride, Miss Kamala Gurjar, comes of the Shimpi community. Mr. Thanekar joined the national movement in 1930 and since then he has been taking keen interest in all national movements.

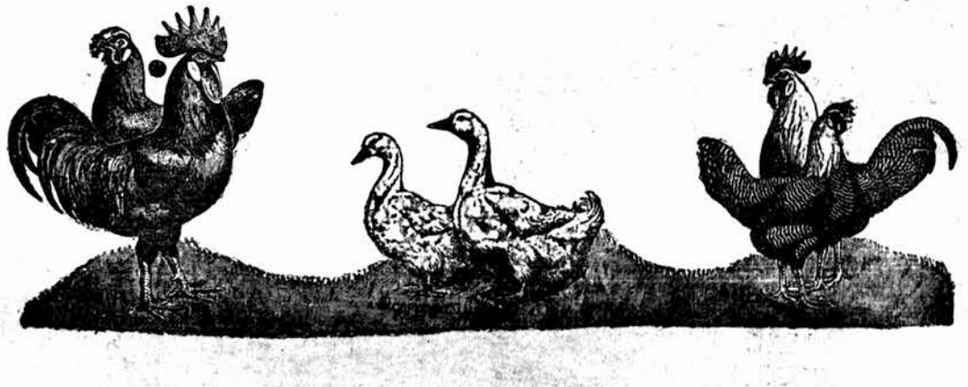
Mr. Pandit made a short speech suitable to the occasion. Other speakers followed and spoke eulogisingly about the necessity of intercaste marriage and the benefits derived thereform.

Imported Poultry

LIGHT SUSSEX
MINORCAS
BUFF ORPINGTONS
LEGHORNS
RHODE ISLAND
REDS
BANTAMS
AUSTRALORPS
BARRED ROCKS
LANGSHANS
WYANDOTTES

PRICE LIST FREE

EGGS FOR HATCHING
Rs. 3/-
FOR TWELVE
JUNE TO SEPT.



The Asian Farms
11, Connaught Road, POONA.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WHERE WOMEN EAT WOMEN!

Cruel Customs Among South Sea Island Cannibals

Malekula, for good reasons one of the least visited islands in the South Seas has a thriving cannibal population, about 10,000 strong, according to Mr. T. H. Harrisson, now returned to England after surveying seventy of its villages. No fewer than thirty killings took place during the twelve months he was entertained by the Big Nambas, one of five racial groups inhabiting the northern part of the island. Of these, seven victims were triumphantly carried home and roasted. As a rule women do not participate in flesh-eating ceremonies. But, under certain conditions, the Small Nambas permit their womenfolk to eat girls seized during inter-village wars.

The popular film conception of cannibal rites is absurd, declares Mr. Harrisson. Primarily, the feast ranks as an apotheosis of victory or insult to the enemy—not as an orgy. Weird drum music heralds an all-night session of dancing by the men. Meantime, the women make ready firewood and yams. Towards daybreak the open-air over, lined with red-hot stones, is prepared. Then the corpse is clubbed, every bone being well smashed. Afterwards when the leaves and ashes are removed, a portion of flesh is doled out to each man. He must eat it.

These islanders are essentially cruel and warlike, ready on the least provocation to seek a killing.—"Tit-Bits."

"G. K. C." AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

The death of Chesterton recalls the fact that he was a doughty and unrepentant opponent of the woman's movement. In the height of the campaign for Votes for Women in England, when suffragettes were filling the jails as a result of militant protests, he lectured—as a result of a challenge thrown down to him by the women's organisations—in the Queen's Hall, London, on, "Female Suffrage—the Last Blow to Democracy."

WOMEN ARE "LOST TO HISTORY"

U. S. Feminist Says That Instead Of Thinking They Have Been Listening To Men All These Ages

That women are "a sex lost to history" under the domination of the thought of men and that history has been made up of the thought of men in which women have had no part, and that men have even interpreted women to themselves, was the declaration of Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, U. S. feminist and historian, to the graduating class of New Jersey College for Women, last month.

"What is called equal education," she said, "is in fact but co-education in men's minds and manners, and in men's politics, men's wars, men's business adventures, men's books, men's theories and practices. The assumption is that women have no history of their own worth much recognition, if any; that women have no ideas pertaining to their social role; that they have no interpretations of history to offer, and that they drive their notions of the proprieties from men."

Mrs. Beard said that women, instead of thinking, have been "listening" to men think. She added, however, that man has never been able to keep society organized without the creative influence of woman.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

If you scorch things with the iron, rub all over the spot with glycerine and leave several hours, then wash with soapy water. This is good for woollies. Lemon juice will often remove scorch marks on cottons, too.

* * * *

Milk stains on doorsteps are unsightly. Use soda to remove. Soda will also remove iodine stains from white towels, etc. Damp a piece and rub on the stain.

* * * *

If foods seem to be turning out too sweet in the making, a little lemon juice, or a pinch of salt will do the trick, but use your judgment according to the recipe you are making. If there is no lemon in the house a little vinegar will do.

* * * *

Keep ants away by using borax or paraffin round their haunts. Borax is also good to keep away cockroaches.

* * * *

Greasing the top of a pan with butter will help to prevent the milk, etc. in it from boiling over. Standing a pan of water in the oven will help to prevent cake from burning.

* * * *

If you burn the bottom of a pan, fill it with salt and warm water, or ammonia powder and leave all night. Then bring to the boil and the burnt material will easily come away.

VENEZUELANS PUSH WOMEN'S VOTE

Venezuelan women won the first stage of their battle for political equality on June 13, when the Chamber of Deputies, in considering the project for a revised Constitution, adopted an article providing votes for women who can read and write. The articlet must be adopted by the full Congress and then ratified by the State.

WOMEN'S FASHIONS DOWN THE AGES

Visitors from a wide area visited an extensive exhibition of ancient dresses arrayed at Hereford by Hereford Museum Committee last month.

Dr. Cunningham describing the shapes women have adopted said: In the early days of the nineteenth century she was tubular, in the thirties she was like a ship in full sail, by the fifties, with the aid of the crinoline, she had grown like the Albert Hall, and then she became as the Great Pyramid, until in the eighties they found her burlesquing the anatomy of a camel.

The emancipation of Victorian woman was well illustrated by studying clothes for outdoor games. In the sixties she hitched up her crinoline for croquet. A couple of decades later she was appearing on the tennis court in tight corset, bustle, and double skirt with embroidered apron, boater, and gloves and so her dress had developed until in the present day she was seen adorning the countryside in shorts.

WOMAN'S NEW ALTITUDE RECORD

Mlle. Maryse Hilsz, the French air-woman, regained the world altitude record for women at the Villacoublay aerodrome last month.

According to unofficial readings on the instruments in her machine she reached a height of 45,930 feet, which is more than 5,000 feet higher than the record set up by the Italian airwoman, the Marquess Carina Negroni, when she beat Mlle. Hilsz's previous record.

KESARI KUTEERAM, Egmore, Madras.
Agents for Bombay:—P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PFAFF
Embroidery
Classes
FOR
Ladies.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED
EMBROIDERY CLASSES UNDER AN
EXPERT LADY TEACHER
Where Instructions are given on how to do EMBROIDERY Work on our
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
Charges will be Rs. 10/- for One Month or Rs. 25/- for full Course of Three Months. Money must be paid in Advance.
To those who have purchased a PFAFF Machine will be given Special Concession.
For further particulars write to:—
BELL & Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents.
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
Tele { Phone 24305. Gram PFAFF. } Carnac Road, Bombay No. 2.

WORLD STILL BELIEVES IN BLACK ART

Witchcraft In One Form Or Other Practised In "Savage" As Well As "Civilised" Countries

A Magistrate from Rhodesia was once telling me a number of interesting things about the people he helped to govern. Among other matters, he imparted this odd bit of information. "There's no such thing," he said, "as natural death for the natives. On the face of it, a black man may seem to die of enteric, or small-pox, or heart disease. He may be crushed by an elephant, or torn by a lion, or bitten by a snake. You and I would think so, but the black man and his friends know better. There is only one cause of death; and that is witchcraft in one form or another. The snake and the elephant and the lion are simply wizards who have assumed animal forms; the various diseases are spells laid on the man by a magician," writes Arthur Machen in "John O' London's Weekly.'

Credulous Disciples

Well, that is one way of looking at things; and perhaps this would be the right spirit in which to read Mr. Ahmed's book on "The Black Art" (John Long.) You take Black Magic and Incantation as the background of the universe; and away you go into a world far removed from nature as we know it, or as we think we know it.

But there is another consideration before we plunge into this great chaos of necromancy and illusion, before we gaze into the witches' cauldron. The other day I was reading a masterly account of half-a-dozen English Messiahs, beginning with poor Nayler, the seventeenth-century Quaker, and ending with Smith-Pigott of the day before yesterday. And the point that struck me as extraordinary was not the craziness of the Messiahs, but the credulity of their disciples. It is a fact commonly and widely known that some men and women go raging mad; and we can only do the best we can for them, see that they do not harm themselves or others, and try to restore their sanity. But the true marvel is when these demented unfortunates find people to credit their wildest delusions.

A Question In The House

When Brothers, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, discovered his Messiahship, and proposed to take up his Kingdom at Jerusalem at the head of a great army, a member of Parliament, who had been Sheridan's close friend, and had been also an intelligent and valuable Indian Civil Servant, rose in his place in the House of Commons, and wished to know whether the Government intended to give Messiah Brothers proper support. Still more strange: a well-to-do Scotch lawyer, presumably a keen man of affairs, sold his practice, came down south, and spent the rest of his days and all his money in fighting for the cause of a hopeless and manifest lunatic. We have not changed: money, a great deal of money, is being spent to-day in the support of causes of much the same order.

"What is he prepared to swear?" Mr. Jaggers asked Mike.

"Well, Mas'r Jaggers," said Mike, "in a general way, anythink."

And many of us are prepared to believe, in a general way, "anythink."

A Witche's Cauldron

With this caution, let us plunge into Mr. Ahmed's cauldron. Everything of a magic kind is in it; the Black Art is exhibited in all its branches. Antediluvians, men of the East, ancient and modern, old Egyptians, Jews meditating Kabbalistic wonders in the darkness of the mediaeval Ghetto, Greeks and Romans in their less austere moments—though I miss the story of the man who got hold of the wrong ointment and was turned into an ass instead of into an owl; the Satanists of the Middle Ages, and their weak or rascally imitators of to-day, alchemists and sorcerers in Europe, yogis and fakirs in India; the Evil Eye, the Vampire, the Werewolf, the Waxen Man that Sister Helen made, down to the mere Dowser, who is now sometimes paid a salary by the contractors—all are here. And there are some good recipes. Do you want a good, strong potion, such as Mr. John Wellington Wells supplied?

"For the most part such were composed of herbs like Artemisia Hemp, Camphire, Flax, Coriander Anise, Cardamour, Aloeswood, and Chicory. The purpose of the mixture was to make apparitions appear. A concoction founded on a basis of animal matter consisted of a Lapwing, Lion's Gall, Bull's Gall, the Fat of a White Hen, Eyes of a Black Cat, and Ants' Eggs all had to be boiled together according to the ancient manuscript in which the charm was found. Aromatics were used too, especially in necromancy, and an old recipe of that sort comprises Musk, Myrrh, Frankinsense, Red Storax, Mastick, Olibanum, Saffron, Benzoin and Labdanum..... Witches always anointed themselves with ointments before departing up the chimney to their Sabbaths. One such ointment was composed of Aconite, Belladonna, Water Parsley, Cinquefoil, and Babies' Fat."

Making Men

And again; here is the fashion in which Paracelsus made his artificial men "called 'Homunculas' "—or, as I should prefer to call them, Homunculi.

"The necessary spagyric substances having been obtained, they were shut up in a glass phial and left to incubate in horse-dung for forty days. At the end of that time, something was found to be living in the phial, and that something was a man, but transparent and without a definite body. This creature consolidated and grew if fed with human blood consistently for forty weeks, by which time it would have developed into a child but much smaller and needing more care than the usual human variety."

The magic of the Middle Ages was, as might be expected, richly ceremonial. Different days of the week were chosen for 'different magical performances, as exemplified in the writings of Abraham the Jew. White magic was to be enacted on Sunday, the magician wearing purple vestments ornamented with gold and jewels. The powers of the Moon were to be invoked on Monday, white vestments embroidered with silver being worn, and the head crowned with a tiara of twisted golden silk. Pearls and crystals, again, were the chosen ornaments, and an incense compound of camphor, aloes, amber, sandalwood, and cucumber seed was to be burnt. For evocations to acquire transcendental wisdom, the vestments had to be of a brilliant green, ornamented with pearls, white hollow glass beads were worn containing mercury."

Incense Of The Moon

The passage brings back an odd memory. I have a vivid recollection of a young friend of mine compounding what he called the Incense of the Moon in his chambers in Gray's Inn. Magic, as Mr. Ahmed reminds us, is still a going concern.

Here and there, I must differ from our author. With due respect, the Exorcists of the Church did not enter a circle at midnight, "wearing a new surplice and with a tall pointed cap on their heads on which appeared the ineffable name Tetragrammerton, written in the blood of a white dove. The circle itself was sprinkled with the blood of a black lamb and a white pigeon." Nor did the Exorcist go on "to abjure the spirits of Hell, in the name of Adonai, Eloahin, and Sabaioth." Neither the name Tetragrammerton—it is usually spelt "Tetraigrammerton"—nor the blood of lambs or pigeons, nor the names Adonai, Elohim, or Sabaoth are used in the Church Ritual of Exorcism. The object of that Rite is to cast out an evil spirit, and neither the Rite nor the Ceremony is modelled on magical incantations. The Ritual consists in the main of a marshalling of the Hosts of Heaven against the powers of evil.

What Elementals Are

And I believe that Mr. Ahmed includes too much under his definition of Elementals. Of these he says:—

"First, there are the strange quasi-intelligent thought creations, usually of an evil and malevolent character, that dwell upon the lower regions of the astral plane. Secondly, there are the so-called Nature Spirits. Thirdly, there are the "Shells" or astral simulacra of those whose actual spirits have become sunk in evil to the extinction of the ego."

As I say, the definition is too broad. Elementals are the spirits of the four elements of the old science: Earth, Water, Air, and Fire, which were governed by the Gnomes, Undines, Sylphs, and Salamanders. With these, the modern Thought Forms—a Theosophic invention—and the Kabbalistic Shells, or Cortices, have nothing to do.

Of these last, Lilith, whom Mr. Ahmed calls "Lilas," is the most illustrious example:—

Not a drop of her blood was human,
But she was made like a soft, sweet woman.

Babu Jinde, the first inmate of the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Home of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Matunga, to pass the recent Matriculation examination.

THE

Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Amazing Career Of "King Of Receivers"

"Perfectly Respectable" Citizen Who Had 14 Criminals As Lodgers In His House Dies In Gaol

A man who outwardly lived a perfectly respectable life and yet had one of the most amazing criminal record of recent years, Edward G. Tucker, has died in Maidstone Prison, says the "News Chronicle."

Prosecuting counsel at his trial in 1933 at the County of London Sessions for receiving and felony described him as the "King of Receivers." He was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

This Jekyll and Hyde character was in his public life a compositor working regularly and never earning less than £8 10s. a week over a period of thirteen years.

His less public activities as revealed to an astonished Court by a detective inspector included the following:

He had 14 criminals living as lodgers in his house at Waterloo Road, London, which was a dairy, a cafe and a lodging-house combined.

He let out two private motor-cars to housebreakers so that they could operate in better-class localities.

Criminals boasted that they could always buy a revolver from him for 10s. Three coiners had been living with him, and when silver was of little value it was handed to them. He was in the habit of sending consignments of stolen property to Ireland.

A remrakable variety of goods was found when the police raided his house. Four van-loads were still unidentified when he was sent to prison. Some had been found in a dummy ceiling and some in a false bottom of a kitchen table.

As a side-line he organised raids on Kent orchards in the fruit season. "Nothing too large, nothing too small" was his "business" maxim.

For long before the police pounced on him they had suspected him. In the end it was a fellow-rogue, angry because Tucker refused to bail him out, who gave information on which they could act.

At the inquest at Maidstone yesterday it was stated Tucker died in the prison hospital from heart failure. "Death from natural causes" was the verdict.

News Amusing To European Dictators.
(Thomas in the "Detroit News.")

Dr. Girijanath Sen, M.B. (Cal), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (London).

As a student Dr. Sen has a distinguished record, gaining honours, medals, prizes, scholarships. He graduated as M.B. (Cal.) in 1932, topping the lists in the first and the final M.B. examinations. He received his medical education at the Carmichel Medical College, Calcutta, and after qualifying, twice held resident appointments of House Surgeon in the hospital, won two gold medals (Calcutta University —Sabradhikary) in 1929 and 1932, the Goodeve Silver Medal, obtained honours in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Medicine. He proceeded abroad for post-graduate studies in January 1935, took the English double qualifications and qualified recently as F.R.C.S. (England). He comes of a well-known family in the North, both his father R. B. Abinash Chandra Sen, C.I.E. and his grandfather the late R. B. Sansar Chandra Sen, C.I.E., M.V.O., having been in the Jaipur administrative services.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 7

(BY RAO)

I am not mean; still why call me so?
You throw me out, on and of.
I am fair and nice; you like me I know,
Bear with me then; do not scoff.

1. A glowing thing to have but often the protuberance bursts.
2. Something more you get while you wander about-sweet scent.
3. Perdition! what a killing covering!
4. Wickedness is always concealed behind a screen.

(For solution see page 56).

And here's your Huschke's!
Always at your service to refresh, to soothe and to invigorate. Banishes headache and migraine, brain fag and fatigue.
EAU DE COLOGNE
Huschke's Cologne Water
3662

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

DISCOURSES FROM UPANISHADS

DIALOGUES FROM THE UPANISHADS, by Sri Swami Sivananda Sarasvati. Published by Em. Airi, Editor, Ideal Home Magazine, Amritsar. Price Rs. 2-8.

The Upanishads, as all students of Vedic literature are aware, contain quite a number of dialogues, mostly between sages and their disciples, in which the sublimest philosophy is taught. Which student of Upanishadic lore is ignorant of the touching dialogue between the boy Nachiketa and Yama, the god of death, or that between young Svetaketu and his philosopher-father Uddalaka, or the one between the sage Yajnavalkya and the King Janaka or that most interesting and eloquent of all, the dialogue between the same sage Yajnavalkya and his philosophically minded young wife Maitreyi? Swami Sivananda, who is a prolific writer on Hindu religious and philosophical subjects, which he treats of in a popular style, has done well in gathering together the more interesting among these dialogues and giving an English rendering thereof. The dialogues, apart from their exalted philosophy, throw a flood of light on the religious life of the upper ranks of Hindu society in the days of these Upanishads. The author has included in his work a number of devotional songs and prayers, the Sanskrit text of which, however, is found to be very faulty. This will be remedied, we hope, in the future editions of the work. The publication may be commended to all who, not being acquainted with the original, wish to get an insight into the nature of the dialogues with which the Upanishads teem.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Education and Modern Needs, by J. H. Nicholson (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 4s. 6d.

Electricity for Boys, by Ellison Hawks (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 7s. 6d.

A History of Prostitution, by George R. Scott (T. Werner Laurie), price 10s.

The Hidden Face, by Nilima Devi, (The Futurist Publishing House, Calcutta).

The Rubble, by Subho Tagore (The Futurist Publishing House, Calcutta).

Maur Pankhi, by Subho Tagore (The Futurist Publishing House, Calcutta)

The Civil Court Manuel, by P. Hari Rao and S. S. Vijiyaraghavachariar (The Law Publishing House, Madras).

The Law of Damages and Compensation in British India, by S. Varadachariar (The Law Publishing House, Madras).

The Current Index (The Law Publishing House, Madras).

The Case-noted Civil Procedure Code, by P. Hari Rao (The Law Printing House, Madras).

Message of Shrimad-Bhagvad Gita, by R. V. Shah, Ahmedabad, price Re. 1-6.

Nizamul-Mulk Asaf Jahi, by Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co.) price Rs. 6.

Afghanistan (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Japan, America ane Europe na Pravas (Guj.) by Jamnadas N. Zaveri, Bombay, price Rs. 2.

Zoolum (Marathi) by Madhavrao Bagal (Professor Dasram Book Depot, Kolhapur), price As. 12.

Sangit Sampadika (Marathi) by K. G Kulkarni, Jat, price As. 10.

Isabella Of Spain

MYSELF, A GODDESS: By Alma Wittlin. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 15s.

The selection of the subject for a biography tells us not only the psychological state of the biographer's mind, it also bears a reflection on the age in which the biography is written. For, "it is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being determines their consciousness." The biography of a Napolean or a Machiavelli is not merely a matter of literary taste and importance, it is as much symptomatic of the general temper of the class in whose hands the arts and literature to-day are confined.

An outstanding characteristic of the post-war world has been its desire for some strong iron man who will set the torn world right. It only proves the failure of Capitalism to combat and solve the economic ills and sufferings of the world. In practice it has been fulfilled in the shape of Fascism and the "iron" men, Mussolini and Hitler.

Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachariar, B.A., B.L., Acting Dewan of Mysore.

Mr. N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Executive Councillor in charge of the Commercial Portfolio, Mysore.

England is not free from the dreams of a strong dictator. Besides the popular detective fiction and the promise of a Redeemer held forth by the Church, the indictments of Britain's "weak" foreign policy are clear proofs of the fact. She has not been able to get one. Therefore, she is finding wish-fulfilments in her literature. And Dr. Alma Wittlin supplies just one more opportunity to the reader to find such a wish-fulfilment in her biography of Isabella of Spain.

The fifteenth century was an age of transition, an age between two worlds, one dying, the other in the throes of birth. Like all decadent periods it was an age of contradictions and gloom which are consequent on changes in the modes of production. It combined glory with filth, brilliance with decadence, luxury with poverty, vice with a love of churches, and more. The court of the egotistical, weakneed, blatant and cowardly Henry IV was thoroughly corrupt. The people lived in hunger and misery, and the aristocrats revelled in luxury and vice.

It was by chance that Isabella succeeded to her half brother on the throne of Castile. A lover of reason and power, a diplomat and a nationalist, this ambitious Queen succeeded in uniting a dishevelled Spain into one nation. But she was, nevertheless, an egotist and a religious maniac. And side by side with the social and economic reforms she had introduced, she was also responsible for the persecution of the Jews and the Mohammadans, and in her fanatic zeal brought into existence the most inhuman of all institutions, the Inquisition. One of the strongest monarchs of History, a virtual dictator, she seems to point forward to the nationalist Fascists and the persecution of the Jews we have witnessed in our own times at the hands of the German Nazis. She herself was the first Fascist; only the word was not invented in her time.

This is the one great fact which one learns from "Myself a Goddess"; and Dr. Wittlin's biography of Isabella is, in other words, an expression of the secret love and admiration of Fascism.

There is no doubt that the book is interesting, not merely as a biography but also as a record of that decadent age of rococo. With a feeling for character and words Dr. Wittlin paints the portraits of men and women, priests and aristocrats in that transitional age when the Middle Ages were coming to a close, and the modern times were beginning. But though there are vivid and well-drawn portraits, of Henry IV on page 16, now and then Dr. Wittlin's sympathy for Isabella leads her to sentimentalise her subject; Surely the sufferings of the "Princess" Isabella could never have been as great as those of the naked and starving peasants. And side by side with brilliant psychological touches, as in the scene of the Queen's meeting with Isabella (pp. 24-25), there are many examples of indecision on Dr. Wittlin's part, and sentences like this are interspersed throughout the book: "Did the Queen of Castile acquire these paintings merely because she loved collecting or did the primitive scenes in these 'modern' pictures please her?" (p. 253) Some misprints have also crept in e.g., on p. 77 there is 1648 instead of 1448; and 'has' instead of "had" on p. 55 last but one line, and on p. 220 fourth line. Dr. Wittlin is very sparing of dates, and a confusion (surely due to a misprint) is annoying: King Henry dies in 1477 and Isabella is crowned in 1474.

Nevertheless, Dr. Wittlin's power of narrative makes the 15th Century live again, and the portrait of Isabella is drawn with vividness and feeling.

A. A.

SELECTIONS FROM TUKARAM

(1) "Abhangwani," (2) "Sulabh Abhangwani" and (3) "Premsukhacha Sukal" (Marathi) by M. G. Modak, Ahmednagar, price Re. 1/8, As. 5 and As. 2 respectively.

All these three publications contain an excellent selection from Saint Tukaram's original poetical works in Abhang metre on religious, philosophical and devotional subjects. "Abhangwani" contains in addition to selection of 282 Abhangs with their meaning, a brief life-sketch of Tukaram, and the gist of his teachings. A chapter giving meanings for difficult words is also added to this book. In his learned preface, Mr. N. G. Chaphekar very rightly and appropriately emphasizes the importance of and the need for such a valuable book.

For those who cannot afford to take advantage of "Abhangwani" due to its price, etc., Mr. Modak has compiled "Sulabh Abhangwani" containing over 125 Abhangas with explanatory notes which could be understood even by secondary school children.

"Premsukhacha Sukal," a small booklet containing 70 most popular Abhangas, is primarily meant for those who want to offer prayers.

Mr. Modak has taken pains to make proper selection and his object in doing so is to make college as well as secondary school students take interest in the poetical work of Saint Tukaram. Mr. Modak, who is the Administrative Officer of the Ahmednagar School Board, is certainly qualified to know the requirements of the student population and he has done his task well.

S. R. K.

A HINDI GLOSSARY

HINDI - SHABDA - SANGRAHA: Edited by Sri Mukundilal Srivastava and Sri Rajavallabh Sahay. Published by Kashi Vidyapeeth, at Jnana Mandal Pustaka Bhandar, Benares. Price Rs. 3-8.

The Kashi Vidyapeeth deserves to be congratulated on the publication of this work which will be found very helpful to all students of Hindi, and especially to those who are not fully conversant with the older forms of the language like Vrajbhasha, Avadhi, Bundelkhandi, etc. The work is much more than a dictionary, being a glossary of uncommon and archaic words which occur in modern as well as ancient Hindi literature. The total number of words dealt with is 41,673 among them being also modern Persian and other foreign words which have crept into the language. The different senses in which one and the same word is used are clearly indicated and also occasionally illustrated by quotations from standard works. Altogether, the publication is a carefully compiled work and reflects no little credit on the editors.

HOMOEO BOOKS
JUST OUT
KNERR'S REPERTORY
Vol. I Rs. 20 Vol. II in Press
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
84, Clive St., Calcutta.

DEAFNESS!
Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent. per cent. success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal. (B.B.)

Amarnath Not Going To England?

JAWAHAR BACKS ARABS' FIGHT

Hopes Palestine Struggle Will Make Indians Forget Internal Differences

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following message to the Provincial Palestine Conference which begins its sessions here from to-day under the presidency of Maulana Kulubuddin Abdulwali of Frangimahal:—

"I am sorry I have to go away from Allahabad and cannot be present here on the day of the Palestine Conference. If I were here I would gladly attend it to express my sympathy and solidarity with the Arabs who are struggling so bravely for the freedom of their country.

"This struggle as I conceive it, has little to do with religion. It is not against Jews as such. It is a national struggle in which Arabs of different faiths are joining hands for the common object of securing independence for their country. It is a struggle against Imperialism. And thus there is much in common between their freedom struggle and ours and even on the narrow grounds of self-interest we, in India, should support and sympathise with the Arabs.

"The National Congress has already expressed its sympathy for the Arabs and sent them the good wishes of the Indian people. I trust that this Arab struggle in Palestine will help us to see our own struggle in its proper perspective and make us forget our internal divisions in the face of the common adversary".—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTEL

PARIS, July 17.

It is announced that the British steel industry, after two days' conversations, has definitely joined International Steel Cartel. Their adhesion will be valid until 1940. It is understood that certain contracts have been already signed as the result of the British decision.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SHEIKHUPURA

SHEIKHUPURA, July 18.

As a result of the unprecedentedly heavy floods, more than sixteen villages, including Jandraka, Mochiwaila, Durlabsinghwallah, Haripur, Narasinghwalla and Munga in Khangadogran tehsil have been inundated and rabbi crops, cotton, sugar-cane and millets of hundreds of acres are completely destroyed.—United Press.

51 Killed In Train Collision

MOSCOW, July 18.

Fifty-one persons were killed in a collision between two trains on Tran-Siberian Railway, near Chita, on June 22. The news was only published to-day.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT. ORDER ON "HINDENBURG'S" COMMANDER

FRANKFURT, July 18.

The "Hindenburg's" Commander stated that when he reached the coast of North Ireland yesterday morning on return from Lake Hurst the German Government ordered him not to fly over British territory.—Reuter's Special.

"Question Of Return Closed"

CAPTAIN AND MANAGER DECIDE THE ISSUE!

Contradictory Messages Lend Piquancy To Situation!

BHOPAL, July 18.

The President of the Board of Control has issued the following statement:—

"On a private and confidential inquiry by the President, the Captain and Manager having agreed to the return of Amarnath on certain conditions, the matter was being considered by the Board. Since then intimation has been received by the President that the Captain and Manager consider Amarnath's return undesirable.

The question of Amarnath's return to England to rejoin the team has, therefore, been closed.

CONTRADICTORY MESSAGE

An earlier cable dated Saturday from Reuters stated:—

"It is understood that Amarnath is definitely returning."

"VIZZY," "STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN"

LONDON, July 18.

Regarding the Amarnath affair, Vizianagram interviewed by Reuter said: "I am strict disciplinarian. After agreeing to Amarnath being sent back on certain conditions, deeper consideration changed my mind and I informed the Board to that effect."—Reuter.

VIZZY NOT TO CAPTAIN SECOND TEST?

Contradictory Reports

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter understands that the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram will not Captain in the next Test, but Wazir Ali or C. K. Nayudu will.

A later message, dated Saturday, states:—

"Major Rickets told Reuter that Vizianagram will lead India at Manchester, despite rumours to the contrary.—Reuter.

HAMMOND TO PLAY IN SECOND TEST

LONDON, July 17.

The following will constitute England's team for the second Test against India: **Allen (Captain), Robins, Hammond, Leyland,** Verity, Fishlock, **Hardstaff, Duckworth,** Fagg, Gimblett and **Gover.**—Reuter.

Allen Rests On Eve Of Second Test

LONDON, July 18.

Allen turned up at Maidstone an hour late, and announced that he was not playing owing to slight strain in view of the Test. Hendren captained Middlesex and Gray, the fast bowler, replaced Allen.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

DANZIG GOVT'S REPRESSIVE MEASURES

BERLIN, July 18.

Repressive measures against the opposition, introduced by the Danzig Government, include powers to dissolve organisations, spreading news likely to endanger State extension of the maximum period of preventive detention, from three weeks to three months, and provision that police orders of a political nature shall not be subject to review by courts.

Further provisions include prohibition of Senators occupying editors' posts, and prohibition of the provision of Kosher meat.

The orders which were anticipated after Herr Greiser's statement at Geneva a fortnight ago are described as being aimed at preserving public safety and order.—Reuter.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

KARACHI, July 18.

The fifth session of the All-India States' People's Conference opened here this evening in Pearl Opera House. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presiding, delegates from Central India, Punjab, Gujrat and South Indian States attended. Prominent among them being Rajabahadur Govindlal, Manishankar Trivedi, and Mr. D. B. Gokhale.

A large number of Congressmen and Socialists were also present. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who was called upon to address a few words speaking in his personal capacity declared that India was one and indivisible. Differences inside the Congress on the question of Indian States, wherever they existed only showed that the Congress was a living organisation, reflecting the variety of opinion held in the country.

Explaining the Congress attitude, the Pundit while assuring the Conference of Congress support pointed out that it was their duty to work for their own amelioration.—A.P.

NO NEWS ABOUT AMARNATH

KARACHI, July 18.

No news has hitherto reached Karachi about Amarnath's movement. He did not fly by the Imperial Airways or Dutch 'Planes which took off this morning.—A.P.

JAWAHAR ON SIND PROBLEMS.

KARACHI, July 18.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a public meeting at Rambaugh this evening regarding problems facing Sind, after separation, such as, unemployment. He stressed the need for achieving Independence, and said that the communal problem was a scourge which had caused division in the province. The Congress had decided to contest elections and people of the province would be judged by the candidates they returned. He urged them to support the Congress.—A.P.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

KARACHI, July 18.

The Socialist Conference opened to-day at 9 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Masani, Mr. Naraindas Bechar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

HINDLEKAR'S HEALTH

Hindlekar's eyes are troublesome. He is consulting London oculist to-morrow.—Reuter.

INDIA'S 219 FOR 8

"C. K." Puts Up Top Score Of 60 Against Derby

LONDON, July 18.

The following is the Indian Team:—C. K. Naidu, Wazir Ali, Meherhomji, Jehangir Khan, Ramaswami, Bannerjee, Merchant, Jai, Mushtaq Ali, Baqa Jilani and C. S. Naidu.

The match between Indians and Derby began in boisterous weather. The tourists, winning the toss, batted first, on a good wicket. Wazir Ali was bowled off-stump by Pope with only three on the board, but Merchant who opened with him went on to bat for 105 minutes, and was then out l.b.w. to a rank bad ball from Worthington (55—3). Merchant went down on his knee and attempted to pull but missed the ball.

Mushtaq Ali was also out l.b.w. to Worthington at 22. C. K. Nayudu and Jai had carried the score to 62 when the lunch interval was taken. Nayudu was uncomfortable against Townsend, but he drove Mitchell for a six sending up 50 in 90 minutes.

NAIDU'S SMART PLAY

C. K. Nayudu reached his 50 in 110. Cuts and drives were the features of his innings. With Jai he added 79 in 70 minutes for the third wicket. Hundred went up in 160 minutes, and Naidu then was out l.b.w. to A. Pope.

Jai and Ramaswami then were quickly out.

It was decided to play without bails at one end, as these were being blown off every few minutes.

GOOD NINTH WICKET STAND.

Major Nayudu was batting altogether for 160 minutes. His chief hits included two sixes and four fours. Jai cut excellently and hit five times to the boundary. Baqa Jilani and Bannerjee have at present added 50 in an hour.

219 FOR 8 AT CLOSE

Indians made 219 for eight wickets at the close of play. Stumps were drawn early owing to rain.

SCORE:—

INDIANS (First Innings)

Merchant l.b.w., b Worthington	23
Wazir Ali b Pope	2
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w., b Worthington	9
C. K. Nayudu l.b.w., b A. Pope	60
Jai b Copson	43
Ramaswamy c Skinner, b Copson	0
J. Khan b Copson	9
Baqa Jilani (not out)	28
C. S. Nayudu c A. Pope, b Mitchell	3
Bannerjee (not out)	24
Extras	18
Total (for eight)	219

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted cultured **Brahmin Bride** for young Brahmin Graduate (age 28) of London University. Box No. 6563, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Branch Manager on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Organisers on Rs. 100-20-200 p.m. Besides commission, T.A. Office Allowances. Experienced hands preferred. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 175, Lahore. (6556).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (6574).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted Influential and Respectable organiser on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus 50 for T.A. for pushing sales of our Homoeopathic Injections and Patent Medicines for all diseases, apply with one rupee stamp to the Research Homoeopathic Society, Ltd., 118, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for full particulars. (6406).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A sure success to Matric students in all subjects. Evening Classes. **Expert** individual tuition in **Shorthand,** Typewriting, Accountancy, Correspondence, Secretaryship, Insurance, etc. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33 Meadows Street. (6593).

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Sixteen months after a stabbing affray at Foras Road, the police have arrested Gafoor Karim, said to have been involved in it.

On March 22, 1935 last, Gaffoor is alleged to have stabbed one Gulam Nabi Noor Bux, a tailor, in the stomach following a dispute over stitching charges.

The tailor's servant went to his rescue, and enraged at this, the suspect is stated to have stabbed him also on the back.

Gafoor was remanded on a charge of attempted murder for a week at the Mazagon Court today.

A match-stick which was ignited to light a stove to warm food fell on the 'sari' of Sakarbanoo Faredoon Khairabadi (29 years), residing at Khambatta Lane, Byculla, on June 15 last.

The woman sustained severe burns and was admitted to hospital, where she died to-day.

Husband of the woman stated that she was enciente at the time of the accident.

The Coroner's Jury found that death was due to shock and toxic condition following burns accidentally sustained.

A Pathan, who attempted to do the work of the Police and asked a stranger to Bombay to untie his bundle and show him the contents at Dongri yesterday, is now in Police custody.

It is stated that Bhumanna Saizana, a stranger to Bombay, was going to his brother's place at Dongri.

At the junction of Chinch Bunder Road and Jail Road, Namroz Pharoz is alleged to have approached him and asked him what the bundle contained.

Bhumanna untied the bundle and showed him some new 'saris.'

The Pathan, it is alleged, said that it was all stolen property and took possession of them.

Soon after this two other Pathans came on the scene and belaboured the stranger.

The Police arrested Namroz Pharoz, but the two others are absconding.

Namroz was remanded for a week at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Mr. R. E. Veegeli, a European, who was arrested last night by the Colaba Police and bailed out, on charges of rash driving, causing hurt by a rash act and assaulting a Police officer, was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. His bail period was extended by the Magistrate.

The accused, it was stated, drove his car at a fast pace round the Museum and when turning into Wodehouse Road mounted the traffic island, swerved to his left and knocked down a pedestrian.

The car swerved again to the right and collided with a car that was parked on the road.

The accused drove away from the scene and returned when the Police were making inquiries. The accused was taken to the Colaba Police Station for investigations and there, he is alleged to have assaulted Sergeant Beck and a constable.

The injured man in the accident was removed to the G.T. Hospital and he has been detained for treatment.

The Magistrate granted the application made by the Police for an adjournment of the case to enable them to complete their inquiries.

Two persons suspected to be in possession of stolen property were arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. last evening.

It appears that one Abdul Miya Abdul Kader and Ramsarup Chedilal were seen in Madhav Baug by a C. I. D. constable, attempting to dispose of a gold ring set with diamonds and pearls. The constable also noticed that their movements were suspicious. He, therefore, took the men to an officer, who after interrogating them, took them into custody.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, the Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded the two men in custody pending further inquiries.

The dead body of a coolie lying on the footpath at Frere Road in a pool of blood, created a sensation this morning.

The Palton Road Police rushed to the scene and enquiries showed that the body was that of Aba Mahar (40), who had made the footpath his residence for the last four years.

A month back, it is stated, the coolie complained of pain in his chest and vomitted blood.

His "bedding" was in flames and some "bidi" pieces were seen nearby.

The Police removed the body to the morgue.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Valanad Conference Plea For Acceptance Of Office.

MADURA, July 17.

Resolutions favouring Congressmen accepting offices, and requesting the All-India Congress Committee to permit Congressmen of various provinces, if they obtained majorities in the local Legislatures, to accept offices, were adopted at the village Political (Congress) Conference held at Valanad, some two miles from Ramnad, under the presidentship of Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja M.L.A.

The Conference, meeting after luncheon interval, adopted resolutions.

It expressed condolences at the death of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Dr. M. A. Ansari and others.

The Conference requested the people of Valanad and the surrounding villages to become Congress members, to wear khaddar to work for the removal of untouchability and to grant equal social rights to the Depressed Classes. The Government of India's action in arresting and detaining Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was criticised.

The Conference appealed to the people to support only Congress candidates in the coming elections and requested the All-India Congress Committee to allow Congressmen to accept offices.—United Press.

ANTI-RAT CAMPAIGN IN JUBBULPORE

Municipality Asks For Continuance Of Govt. Grant

JUBBULPORE, July 16.

Rat campaign in Jubbulpore is proceeding apace. The total number of rats destroyed in June is 5,956 against 4,519 during the corresponding month of the last year. Two hundred and sixty-two houses with 1,336 rat holes were treated with Cyano gas.

In this connection it is mentioned that the Municipal Committee has been getting a grant from the Government of Rs. 4,000 annually for the past three years for this purpose. The grant, however, expired in June last. The Committee has applied to the Government for the continuance of the grant for a further period of four years.—A. P.

Vote Exclusively For Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK. (By Mail)

A vigorous appeal to the peasants to vote for the Congress candidates only, in the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislatures, and to ignore all other parties that show great interest in the welfare of the masses and pose as their saviours at the time of the elections alone, was made by Mahant Sitaram Das Shastri, the president of the Nasik D. C. C. at a public meeting held at Wadner in Chandor Mahal, Nasik District, Mr. L. S. Gorhe presiding.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

Mahantji had also a private discussion with local Congressmen regarding the organisation of the peasants in the Taluka, as also the question of the ensuing Legislative elections, when it was decided to hold conference of the peasants in that Mahal in the last week of this month. The preparations of the conference have been begun in right earnest.

5th GLORIOUS WEEK
OF
100 Per Cent. ULTRA MODERN MUSICAL SOCIAL

HOLY CRIME
(CHHAYA)
—::MARATHI::—

Starring:—
LEELA CHITNIS, INDIRA WADKAR, RATNAPRABHA, MASTER VINAYAK, BABURAO PENDHARKAR,
the 5 MOST POPULAR Stars of the Indian Screen.

Bombay's ELITE has seen and APPRECIATED this Picture—
SEE it TO-DAY at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s. (19.82m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A recital by Boris Pecker (Violin).
7-45 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Bells and an Empire Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
9-20 p.m. Musical interlude.
9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Musical interlude.
9-50 p.m. The B.B.C. Military Band.
10-15 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra. Conductor Richard Crean. March Folies-Bergeres (Lincke), Wine, Woman and Song (Johann Strauss, arr. Winter).

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
10-30 a.m. A Concert of Classical and Light Music. Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan accompanied by Kapileshwari—Sitar Shamsudin—Tabla.
12-15 p.m. "Layla Majnu." A Musical Parody in Hindustani written by Lalsaib and presented by L. H. Ghelani.
1-0 p.m. SB The V.U.B. Orchestra with vocal refrain by Sunderabai.
1-30 p.m. SB The Viennese Orchestra (under Erwin Klein) Overture "Fingals Cave" F. Mendelssohn; Fantasie "La Tosca" G. Puccini; Waltz "Deliriums" J. Strauss; Solo "Humoreske A. Dvorak Violin solo by Leo Bajtek "Shout in Glory" Lee Sims. Piano solo by Erwin Klien Selection "Cavalcade" N. Coward March "Hoch Heidescksburg" R. Herzer
6-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. Shanker Rao Mohite, with Sarangi, Tabla and Harmonium.
6-30 p.m. A Recorded Programme (Brunswick Decca.) Casa Loma Orchestra. "Foxtrot" Moon Burn" "My Heart and I". "Bing Crosby—Songs." "Red sails in the Crosby"—Songs. "Red sails in the Sunset." "Star Dust." "Star Dust". "Sailor Beware.". Alfred Campoli, Violin "Paraphrase on Paderewski's Minuet." "Aloha Oe." Connie Bosewell "Moon over Miami." "With all my heart." Lilly Gyenes and her Gypsy Girls "Tales from the Vienna Woods. Coleman Hawkins, Saxohpone "Netcha's Dream" "What Harlem it to me." Bob Crosby and his Orchestra Foxtrot "Thanks a Million." "I'm sitting high on a Hill top." Bernard and His Orchestra Tango "Hallo Signorina." "Gipsy Violin."
7-45 p.m. Talk: "Ten Minutes of Good Health." by Anem.
8-0 p.m. A Studio Concert by Mellow and Rich—Hawaiian Guitars Buddy Spencer—Crooner. Wilfred Day—Piano. Mello and Rich March "Aloma" Foxtrot "Shootting High". Waltz "When the wild Roses Bloom." Buddy Spencer. "Twenty Million People."—A. Johnston. "You're still in my heart"—Dan Donghety. "Underneath the Harlem Moon"—Harry Revel. Wilfred Day. "You are my lucky star" From Broadway Melody of '36. "Alligator Crawl" Thomas "Fats" Waller. "Mood Indigo"—Duke Ellington. Mello and Rich "The Rosary" "Blue Moon." "Ants in my Pants." Buddy Spencer "There won't be spring" — Mabel Wayne. "The Leech"—Julian Jones. "Home"—Harry and Jeh Clarkson. Wilfred Day "Carminett," Billy Mayerl. "Dust off the old Piano", Fats Waller. Gems From "Top Hat."
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m. Violin Solos S. Palsekar, Bageshwari.
9-30 p.m. Hindustani Music Roshanara Begum with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

8-36 a.m. Instrumental music. Gopal Chandra Charui — Sanai Dhole accompanied by Paban Biswas.
8-51 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) Bhabatosh Bhattacharya—Religious.
9-6 a.m. Pankaj Kumar Mullick—Modern Bengali.
9-21 a.m. Kumar Sachin Deb Burman—Light classical.
9-41 a.m. Lalit Mohan Mukherjee —classical.
10-6 a.m. Harimaty—Light.
10-21 a.m. Kamalabala—Light classical.
10-36 a.m. Talk: 'Stage and Screen' by Chitra Gupta.
10-51 a.m. SB Musical selections (recorded) from the Studio.
11-6 a.m SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Morning musical concert. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant (by kind permission of the management). Interval Item Artiste:—Georgina Fischer—Soprano. News in English.
6-6 p.m. Church Service relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 p.m. Talk on Indian Music: "Time Signature" by Suresh Chakravarty.
7-36 p.m. "Dinendra Memorial Programme" under the patronage of Kumar H.K. Mitter, the President, by the members of Basanti Vidyabithee, under the direction of Umapada Bhattacharya and Anadi Dastidar. Opening song by the Lady Students.
7-46 p.m. Talk: "Life of late Dinendra Nath Tagore" by Prof. Manmatha Mohan Bose.
7-56 p.m. Vocal music (songs composed by late Dinendra Nath Tagore): Kumaris Bharati Mazumdar, Supriti Mazumdar, Amiya Sircar, Tushar Pal, Tara Datta, Basanti Ghose, Basanti Das Gupta, Anima Das, Ashima Seth, Nilima Bhaduri, Renuka Chowdhury and Kumari Reba Shome.
8-51 p.m. SB News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. SB News in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Solos—selected (recorded). Theodore Chaliapine—Bass. Mark Hambourg—Pianist.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Arti by A. I. R. Orchestra—(Chorus).
8-10 a.m. Hamid Hussain. Thumri Bhairvin.
8-20 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. Khayal Bhairon.
8-30 a.m. P. S. Mukerjee. Sarod, Asa.
8-35 a.m. "Khayal Mian ki Kalhar." (Chorus) by A.I.R. Artists.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Moghul Court." By Zafar Qureshi.
9-0 a.m. Nawab Bai. "Nigah mast hai aor muskarae jate hain. Do atsha mujhe bhar kar pilae jate hain." (Saghar).
9-10 a.m. Hamid Hussain. "Mohabat dil men rakhi ya balai-nagahan rakhdi. Illahi tune yeh dozakh ki chingari kahan rakhdi." (Bekhud).
9-20 a.m. Dance Melodies. Sabiri —Sarangi. Ghulam—Dilruba. Jiwan—Clarionet. Karrar—Harmonium. P. S. Mukerjee—Sarod. Malang Khan—Sitar. Sardar—Violin. Haidar Hussain—Piano.
9-30 a.m. Nawab Bai. Thumri Asawri.
9-40 a.m. Hamid Hussain. Dadra.
9-50 a.m. Nawab Bai. "Ta ba maqdur intizar kiya. Dil ne be zor beqarar kiya." (Mir Taqi).
10-0 a.m. A Programme of Gramophone Records: New Light Symphony Orchestra. "Three English Dances" By Roger Quilter. Richard Crooks—(Tenor). "How lovely are thy Dwellings." Heifetz—(Violin). "Zigeunerweisen" (Gipsy Airs) Sarasate. Margherita Perras and Gerhard Hosch. Duet from "The Magic Flute." Vladmir de Panchmann. Waltz in D flat minor, Waltz in G flat major—Chopin. Maurice Marechal—(Cello).
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. Religious music (Hindi).
6-0 p.m. A. I. R. Orchestra. Siri Tank.
6-5 p.m. A competition in Multani Ragni. Competitors; three A.I.R. Artists.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 p.m. Classical Music. Abdul Waheed Khan Chishti Sabiri of Kairana.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Phul Walon ki Sair." By M. Asaf Ali.
9-0 p.m. Abdul Waheed Khan. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. Song from the Mahabharat. (Part III). By A.I.R. Artists.
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani.)
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Great Parliamentary Occasions." By Oliver Stebbings.
10-30 p.m. A Recorded Programme. Introduced by L. C. P. Grant.

BREACHES ON E. I. RAILWAY REPAIRED

BOMBAY, July 17.

The Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad, E. I. Railway, wires under date as follows:—

Breaches between Makhi and Safipur on the Unao-Bachhrawan Branch have been repaired and through running was resumed today.—A.P.

Patwardhan To Tour Malabar

CALICUT, July 17.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, member of the Congress Working Committee, will tour Malabar by the end of this month after the Erode Political Conference, on the invitation of the Malabar District Congress Committee and the Kerala Congress Socialist Party.

Since Mr. Patwardhan is touring Malabar earlier, the Malabar District Congress Committee, it is understood, has invited Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, ex-member of Congress Working Committee to preside over the Malabar District Political Conference which will be held in the month of September at Ottapalam.—United Press.

SEE and LEARN
ART of MAKING LOVE : : : :
from
MAJNU
The Modern Lover who
in the college of Love
has a remarkable career.

Drawing Crowded Houses Since last Friday.

KAMLA
Movietone (Lahore)'s
Musical Romance of modern Don-Juan

Majnu
1935

Starring:
Queen of Music
MUKHTAR BEGUM,
Miss Shyama,
Miss Amirjan,
Mr. Harold Lewis,
Mr. Sultan Beg.

Directed by:
Sjt. ROOP K. SHOREY.

Time:
5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun.
and Holidays
at 2-45.

Beautiful scenes of Indian Nature.
Marvellous Song-hits.
Thrilling Stunts!

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

The Keys Of Gibraltar—New Plays In London—M.P.'s Notes In Braille—Paris Honour For Blind Pianist—A Lesson In Pronunciation—Herr Greiser's Antecedents—Nazi Arithmetic—Rockefeller (Jr.) Gives A Shock—Riddle Of Stanley Baldwin—A Millionaire And His Daughter

(By Our London Correspondent)

In the Middle Ages, when keys were keys, a bunch of them could be used as a fairly formidable weapon in case of need. It is keys of this sort that have lately been added to the Gibraltar Court at the Imperial Institute in South Kensington.

The keys are replicas of the traditional keys of the gates of Gibraltar which are ceremonially handed to each new Governor when he is sworn in, and the biggest of them is a foot long. They are laid beside him at an official dinner in accordance with an ancient custom which dates from the days when Gibraltar locked itself up each night behind its defences.

* * * *

London's Theatres

Playwrights and players of many nationalities are to be found on London's theatre bills at present. Mr. Denis Johnston, the Irish dramatist, has two plays runnings, for in addition to the production at the Westminster of "A Bride for the Unicorn" by Lord Longford's Dublin Gate Theatre Company, the Embassy is staging his "Storm Song." Then at Daly's a South African actress, Miss Dorothy Peters, has presented "The Visitor" by Mr. Nicholas Monsarrat. A leading part has been given to Mr. Louis Borell, a Dutch actor, and the play is produced by Miss Ellen Pollock, who was born in Heidelberg. There is also the Negro company of "Blackbirds," until recently seen in Manchester, who opened at the Gaiety on Thursday, July 9 and at the Cambridge on the same evening the Welsh actor dramatist Mr. Emlyn Williams saw an entirely new company present his "Night Must Fall" in the hope of continuing the long run it has enjoyed at the Duchess. Mr. Williams and the original company had not yet exhausted the play's popularity, but are under contract to take it to New York. There is also a new play at the Arts, "Rich Man, Poor Man," by Mr. John Glidden and Another. The "Another" is Mr. H. W. Austin and Wimbledon players attended the first night performance to see if Mr. Austin could handle a pen as well as he does a tennis racket. Mr. Austin emerged out as a successful playwright.

* * * *

Blind M.P.'s Notes

It was a surprise to most M.P.s to see Sir Ian Fraser using notes for the speech he made in the broadcasting debate in the House of Commons. Sir Ian is the war-blinded M.P. who was responsible for getting blind people the privilege of free wireless licences.

The notes he used in the debate were embossed in Braille on light brown cards rather thinner than playing cards. Each card contained only one or two words as a heading for a section of his speech. Sir Ian held his notes in front of him and passed his finger along the card to give himself his next point. Using notes in this way he kept his head up, and his voice was not interrupted like those of most M.P.s when they look down at their manuscript. On the other hand, Major Tryon, the Postmaster-General, gave an example of a speech rendered largely inaudibly by the use of a manuscript. His fault was the more glaring as he was speaking for the B.B.C.

* * *

A Blind Pianist

Meanwhile a blind pianist has carried off the highest honours at the Paris Conservatoire.

Beethoven was deaf in his later years, but blind musicians of any eminence are rare. Delius is the best known instance, though his major works were written before his affliction overtook him. Several organists of distinction have been blind, which is strange, for the organ is a complicated instrument, with its array of stops and other gadgets. William Wolstenholme, a protege of Elgar, was born blind, trained at the College for the Blind at Worcester, and not only held several important posts as organist in London, but in 1903 made a recital tour in the United States.

* * * *

"Mr. Muntgumery"

At King George's Coronation the important post of secretary to the Earl Marshal's office was held by Sir Hubert Montgomery. He is now British Minister at The Hague, and met the Duke of Kent when he arrived at Rotterdam aerodrome recently.

Like all Montgomeries, Sir Hubert must often suffer from the way his surname is mispronounced. One Montomery sends the following letter to anyone who does not call him "Mr. Muntgumery":

"During our conversation to-day I notice with regret that you were finding some difficulty in correctly pronouncing my name. As Montgomery is one of the many words in which the letter O is pronounced as a U, I think perhaps it might help you if I were to remind you of some of the other words in this large category: London company's governor's accomplished comely mother coming Tonbridge Monday. One son working constable, other brother recovering."

"You will agree if these words were pronounced as spelt they would sound horrible. That is precisely what happens when I hear people mispronouncing Montgomery."

* * * *

President Of Danzig State

Herr Greiser, now President of the Danzig Senate, has behind him a career very similar to that of many other Nazi leaders.

He was in the German Air Force, like General Goering, Herr Hess, and Dr. Ley, the head of the Labour Front. While still in his 'teens he was personally decorated with the Iron Cross by the Kaiser. Like many other young Germans who left school for the front, he found it difficult to accustom himself to peace time life. He drifted after the Armistice into the free corps which carried on the war against the Poles on the Eastern frontier. Many of his comrades later formed the nucleus of Captain Roehm's Storm Troops. When this employment too was lost he went to Danzig and became an oil merchant. His original home—Saroda, near Posen, where he was born in 1897—had by then become a part of Poland under the Treaty of Versailles. He was not a great success in business and during the next few years tried many ways of making a living. At one time he hired out a motor-boat for cheap trips round the bay at Zoppot. In 1928 he joined the Nazi party and two years later entered the Danzig Diet. He had originally been a member of the Stahlhelm—the ex-Servicemen's organisation, which is now in opposition to the Nazi Government.

When the Nazi party came to power in June, 1933, he became Vice-President of the Senate and Minister of the Interior. He rose to be head of the Government shortly before the elections last spring, when his predecessor, Herr Rauschning, resigned because, though a Nazi, he refused to take orders from the party. Herr Greiser regards himself as one of the most important statesmen in Europe. In the Nazi party hierarchy, however, he is junior to Herr Forster, the district leader—a Bavarian who holds no position in the Government.

* * * *

New Arithmetic In Germany

And here is a Nazi arithmetic. New school text-books, "appropriately toned", have been issued in Nazi Germany. They are used by children of ten and over. The following is an example of the "new arithmetic" in Germany:

"A squadron of forty-six bombing airplanes drops bombs on an enemy town. Every airplane carries 500 bombs weighing 1,500 kilograms each. Calculate the weight of all the bombs together. How many fires will the bombs cause if every third explodes and every twentieth causes a fire?"

Here is another example: "Bombing airplanes, flying during the day, go at a speed of 280 kilometres an hour. Night bombing airplanes can only fly at 240 kilometres an hour. How many hours will each class of bombing plane need to cover the area between Breslau and Prague, Munich and Strasburg, Kiel and Metz?"

* * * *

Ambassador Of U. S. A.

Mr. Robert Worth Bingham, the American Ambassador in England, whose Independence Day spech was a plea for Anglo-American co-operation, is a newspaper proprietor from Kentucky.

Mr. Bingham has been married three times, has inherited a large sum of money from his second wife, who was the widow of Flagler, Rockefeller's associate. Like most American businessmen, Mr. Bingham started as a lawyer. He is entitled to both the titles most respected in Kentucky—Colonel and Judge. He has contributed generously to President Roosevelt's election campaign fund in 1932, which has been rewarded with Ambassadorship. Mr. Bingham knows England well and is very proud of descent from the Binghams of Melcombe Bingham, Dorset. He is considered in America to be too English.

Mr. Bingham is 64, tall, slight. Has a striking resemblance to Woodrow Wilson.

* * * *

Rockefeller Junior Feted

Following the inauguration of his restoration at Versailles, Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior went recently to Reims, where his restoration of the nave of the cathedral is now completed.

Mr. Rockefeller contributed nearly a quarter of a million pounds to the re-building of Reims, whose transepts still remain to be restored. He was received with ceremony and, in commemoration of his philanthropy, christioned a street the Rue J. D. Rockefeller junior just round the corner from the Place Myron T. Herrick. Afterwards he was entertained to a banquet, at which, to everybody's consternation, he refused any champagne—rather like refusing to have a coal fire in Newcastle. Mr. Rockefeller is a strict teetotaller. Recently he attended a banquet in Paris at which the French, anxious to do him honour, provided 20 different kinds of mineral water.

During the war 12,000 out of 14,000 buildings were destroyed, and only six escaped all damage. Now they are all built up again. The champagne cellars also suffered, but differently. Troops used to pass through them on their way up to the line, and in this way 90,000 bottles vintage campagne disappeared. Being French troops, they did not touch a single bottle which was in its prime. All workmen in the cellars are now allowed two bottles of diluted red wine a day, to relieve them of temptation. Reims is hoping for great things from the 1928 champagne, which they are just beginning to ship. Two years ago, owing to the slump, the export of vintage champagne fell from 20,000,000 bottles to 4,000,000. But last year it was up to 8,000,000, and this year should go higher.

* * * *

A Malay Find

Cannon balls used by British and Portuguese ships almost 300 years ago to bombard the strongholds of "Malay pirates" have been unearthed near Malacca.

The discovery was the sequel to the unearthing of an underground tunnel amid the ruins of Fort Gate, on the Linggi river. Excavation revealed a long shaft lined with huge blocks of stone. At the end of the shaft the cannon balls, together with several rusted swords, were found. It is hoped that fresh clues will be provided to Malacca's early history, much of which has been lost in the years of bloodshed which followed the first arrival of Europeans.

* * * *

Baldwin The Mystic

Did you know that the riddle of Stanley Baldwin has been solved by a Sunday newspaper? This is what Mr. John Gunther says in the "Sunday Chronicle":

Mr. Baldwin is more than a mere John Bull; he is a sort of Scandinavian mystic. He gropes rather than thinks. He responds to emotion easily . . . . but he is a profound puritan. Half the strength of his character comes from 'spiritual' values.

* * * *

What Ll. G. Thinks Of It

And this is what Mr. Lloyd George thought of the British bull-dog. Speaking at Derby, in support of the Labour candidate, Mr. Lloyd George condemned the "poltroonery", of the present Government, comparing Great Britain to Antony's flag-ship at the battle of Actium, which fled before the engagement was decided. "Who ratted?" he asked, and a voice in the audience said "Simon".

'Yes', said Ll.G., almost sotto voce, 'that's is the kind of animal he is'. Then the ex-Prime Minister concluded: 'The world used to know the British bull-dog, slow to action, not barking, with just one preliminary growl. But when he got his teeth in, nothing would make him let go. And here the world sees the spectacle of an animal who, without a single bite, not even a spot of blood, runs away with his tail between his legs."

* * * *

"Leave Mussolini Alone"

There was a significant interlude at the San Marco restaurant, London, the other day. Dwight Fiske, singing mentioned 'Black Shirts'.

Thereupon a woman suddenly

(continued on page 37)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-akhar 29, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 15, 1305
Hightide: 0-01 12-46
Lowtide: 5-58 18-58
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h. 19m

Public meeting. Servants of India Society Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.) to support Bangalore Tobacco Workers' strike.

Monday, July 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Union Football Match: Jubbulpore Station XV vs. The Bombay Gymkhana, Kick off 6 p.m.
Women's Public Meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, 5 p.m. (S.T.) to support Social Bills in Assembly.

Wednesday, July 22.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

PROF. RATANJANKER'S LECTURE

Principal Ratanjanker's third lecture on "Indian Music" will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the 'School of Indian Music' Benham Hall Lane.

LOKMANYA SEVA MANDAL

The annual general meeting of the Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Gopal Rirji Chawl, Chinchpokli.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB, BANDRA

There will be a Whist Drive to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. for Members and their friends. No music.

NEW SARASWAT UNION

The twenty-third annual day celebration of the Union will be held in the hall of the Maratha High School, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The fourth anniversary of Jamiat will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) under the presidentship of Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall at 5 p.m.

C. K. P. GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL DADAR

The annual general meeting of the above Mandal, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the C. K. P. Dnyati Griha Hall, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS

dancing and romancing to the tingling tunes of 7 new song sensations, in—

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"When Knights were Bold" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Riff-Raff". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Exclusive Story." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Majnu 1935" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Us This Night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"New Adventures of Tarzan". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Sons O'Guns." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Registan-ki-Rani." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.

DISCOURSES ON BHAGWAT GITA

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Math, Khar, will conduct the public Discourse on Bhagwat Gita at the Math to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

LECTURE ON MUSIC

At Veena Vadan Sangeet Vidyalaya, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, there will be a public lecture on "Raga-Kavya-Rasa" by Prof. Mulay, to-day (Sunday) at 9 in the morning.

DANDHUKA PEOPLES' MEETING

A meeting of the people of Dhandhuka Taluka residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of "Be Ghadi Moj" Back Street, Fort.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The third annual school-day of the above School will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Forbes Street.

MOGOCO SPORTS CLUB

The annual social gathering and prize distribution of the Mogoco Sports Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gymnasium Hall of the Morarji Goculdas Mills, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay. Sheth Baijnathjee will preside.

BIRTH CONTROL TECHNIQUE

There will be a special cinema show on the technique of birth control at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Royal Opera House. Admission is restricted to the medical profession and to approved social workers. Tickets available only at the office of the Family Hygiene Society, Kodak House.

ALL-INDIA ANTI-RELIGIOUS BILL PROTEST-DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, a public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the "All-India Anti-Religious Bill Protest-Day" to protest against the said Bills.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pt. Amichand will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Dharma in Colonies" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on "Importance of Sacred Thread" to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) Pt. Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on "Swadhyaya" at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ELECTIONS

The Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League will meet to-day at 11 a.m. at the Islam Club, Chaupatty, to consider the future work in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Council.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Soul-Growth and Soul-Service" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a discourse on some important aspects of Hindu Religion in Sanskrit and Tamil by Brahmasri Mahopadesaka Sastra Ratna Maruvur Ganesa Sastrigal to-day (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p.m. at the Society's premises, 15th Road, Khar.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides exnlained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vendeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KARNATAK SANGH

The 4th annual day celebration of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, opposite Amin Nursery.

Mr. H. Shanker Rao, Retired Controller of Currency, will preside.

A special general meeting of the members of the Karnatak Sangh will be held in Forbes Gujarati Hall, opposite Amin Nursery Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday).

TO SUPPORT BANGALORE STRIKE

Under the joint auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation, a public meeting will be held in the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to support the Bangalore Tobacco Workers' strike. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside and Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Dr. Shetty, Mrs. Maniben Mulji and others will speak.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS EDUCATION SOCIETY

A conversational meeting of the Ismailia Students Education Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Society at the Ismail House, Nishanpada Road.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

TEMPERANCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public Temperance Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when short addresses on the Food-Reform Question will be delivered by Mr. S. A. Navdar, Miss Vira K. Katrack and Mr. L. G. Jhaveri followed by devotional songs and music from the Blind Boys of the Victoria School for the Blind.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Moreton Bay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 21st instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Trautenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Tuesday, the 21st July 1936.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the B. E. S. T. Co. for the month of June 1936:

Gross receipts for June 1936.

*Electric Supply for June 1936 Rs. 8,34,441; up to the end of June 1936 Rs. 48,50,914.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for June 1936 Rs. 5,71,047; up to the end of June 1936 Rs. 36,04,571.

Increase over same period last year Rs. 70,242.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

NARENDRA DEV IN BOMBAY

Will Consult Expert Medical Opinion

Acharya Narendra Dev, Member of the Congress Working Committee and a well-known Congress Socialist leader arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Punjab Mail. He was received at the Victoria Terminus station by Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, K. D. Merchant, and other prominent members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Acharya Narendra Dev looked pale and very much pulled down. He had been suffering from an acute attack of asthma for the past few weeks. He has come to Bombay for expert medical examination and if so advised stay on in the city for treatment. During his stay he is putting up at Walkeshwar Road with a friend.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

TO SUPPORT SOCIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

A public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference) at the Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty) tomorrow (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to support the Social Bills which are pending before the Legislative Assembly. Sir Govindrao Madgavkar will preside. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia, Mr. K. Natarajan will speak at the meeting.

THIS IS NEWS—NEARLY

If a man bites a dog—that's news. Here's the next best:

Seventeen-months-old Jackie Bone, of Atlanta, Georgia seeing a snake in the backyard, toddled out, picked it up. He bit the snake.

Frantic grown-ups rushed the boy to hospital for treatment. He was unharmed.

The snake died!

CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

● JACK BUCHANAN

in a MUSICAL VERSION of the Famous Play—

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

LAUGHTER, ROMANCE & SONG in the Days of Chivalry

Also NEW Silly Symphony: "THREE LITTLE WOLVES."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FRANCHOT TONE
MADGE EVANS
in

METEOROLOGIST OPTIMISTIC

Should Have Heavy Rain Soon, Declares Dr. Ramanath

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Things are brightening up. There is a gradual improvement towards a better monsoon. There is depression in the Arabian Sea. At least they have begun to form and we should have heavy rain very soon" said Dr. Ramanathan, the Colaba Meteorologist to our representative this afternoon, when asked about the prospects of heavy rains in the near future.

Since last evening the sky has been clouded and cool breeze is blowing. There was a slight downpour in the morning to-day and it has been drizzling every now and then. The temperature, however has not come down. Both the maximum and the minimum recorded for yesterday show that it was 2 degrees above normal.

The following is the rainfall figures.

	Last 24 hours Cents	Since June 1 Inches
Colaba	11	36.50
Fort	11	39.24
Byculla	29	36.85
Matunga	42	37.87

The following are the rainfall figures for the same period last year:—

	Last 24 hours Inches	Since June 1 Inches
Colaba	2. 55	44.21
Fort	2.90	63.88
Byculla	2.91	53.73
Matunga	2.23	51.61

BOTH BRANCHES OF MONSOON STRENGTHEN

Rain Will Increase On West Coast Of Peninsula

POONA, July 18.

Both branches of the monsoon were generally strong locally, heavy falls having occurred in Kanara and in and near the hills of West United Provinces and East Punjab.

A depression is probably forming in the northwest angle of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, the Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, West Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mussooree, Dharampore and Mangalore 5 inches; Karwar 4 inches; Amherst, Darjeeling, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Raipur and Mahableshwar 3 inches each; Victoria Point, Tavoy, Sibsagar, Hazaribagh, Jagdalpur, Khushab and Simla 2 each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma, Southwest Bengal, Orissa, North Madras coast, Central Provinces, North Deccan and West Coast of the Peninsula; continue widespread in east and north Punjab and extend and increase in Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Moderate to heavy rain will continue in Tenasserim, Kanara and the Konkan, and extend into East Central Provinces, North Madras coast and Orissa during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Their Clove Trade Is Ruined

LOCAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM TO INDIA GOVT.'S COMMISSIONER

The following is a summary of the Memorandum, submitted by the Indian National Association of Zanzibar to Mr. B. H. Binder, Commissioner appointed by the Colonial Office to report on the working of the Clove Growers' Association, and published by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay:—

We do not believe that the present problems raise essentially racial issues and we disclaim the responsibility for introducing controversy on racial lines.

We believe that the fall in prices of cloves, which reached their lowest level in January 1933, was due in the main to the world depression. There were certain other factors which contributed to the fall. It was not due to nor accelerated by wholesale and ruinous speculation by Indian merchants.

We do not believe that any case existed for Government interference with normal trading methods, far less for any such dangerous and drastic scheme as an attempt to create a monopoly in the clove market.

The present operations of the Clove Growers' Association constitute a gamble on a large scale with public fund and are far more objectionable than any private dealings in what is by its nature a speculative business. The possibility of increased competition from Madagascar makes the position of the Clove Growers' Association even more dangerous.

ATTACK ON TRADE.

We object strongly to a concern which combines the functions of Government control with those of a subsidised trade rival. Such an attack upon the ordinary right to trade cannot be justified in any circumstance.

If it is considered that the economic position of the country demands that some measures should be devised to assist the producer we have no objection but there is no need for that purpose to interfere with the export trade.

So far as prices have improved since 1933 that improvement is not due to the operations of the Clove Growers' Association but to the normal recovery which is taking place in other commodities as well.

The Clove Growers' Association has ruined Indian trade in cloves has seriously endangered Indian trade in other respects and has antagonised the foreign markets. It has not made any effort to provide for the real welfare of the producer.

It has largely eliminated the small stockists and the middleman and is not able to render the services formerly rendered by them to the producer.

We have no objection to a minimum price being guaranteed to the producer. This can be secured by the Government giving sufficient advances against deposits of cloves and, if necessary by reverting to the practice of collecting the export duty in kind. Government will then possess sufficient stocks to exercise a controlling influence in the market.

C. G. A. MUST GO.

The Clove Growers' Association as at present constituted should be abolished. If it is continued in any form it should direct its operations only towards promoting the welfare of the producer and should on no account take part in buying and selling either locally or in the foreign market.

The levy of 0-7-0 annas per frasila should also be abolished. Fund for the assistance of the producer can be obtained in other ways.

The wide powers given to the Clove Growers' Association under clause 13 of the Decree are unnecessary and may in future constitute a direct menace not only to the trading community as a whole but also to the Government itself.

It is wholly undesirable to fix a maximum price. The danger of losing existing markets can be more accurately estimated by the private merchant than by the Government organisation and the legitimate influx of money is all to the good of the country.

The export licence fee is out of all proportion to the turnover in the business and should be abolished. Trading in cloves should be taxed by the ordinary general dealers' licence for which the fee is already sufficiently high.

The stockists licence fee should be extended to cover any amount. The small stockist exercises a healthy influence on the market and should be encouraged.

The prohibition on the export of stems should be removed. Alternatively a minimum price should be guaranteed to the producer.

RICH VEINS OF MICA DISCOVERED

ALLAHABAD, July 15

It is reported that several extensive veins of rich mica have been discovered in Bihar by Mr. M. P. Bajpai, Geologist of the Benares Hindu University.

Mica discovered in this new area has been found to be of good quality. Specimens obtained from a depth of about 25 feet are mostly stainless and free from wrinkling.

Quartz and felspar found with the Mica in some veins have been examined and found suitable for use in glass and ceramic industries.

Kalelker To Open Hindi Library

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 17.

It is decided to open a Hindi Library here. The opening ceremony will be performed by Kaka Kalelkar on July 22. Mr. Jaju, President, District Committee, leaves to-day for Nagar 'en route' to Bhusaval to attend the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

GODREJ LOCKS

FOR ALL USES

Padlocks, Door Locks, Cupboard, Drawer & Box Locks, etc.

With *Master-Keys*—for groups of locks & *Double-Control "Gordian" Locks*—with two pairs of different keys for each lock.

STRONG AND UNPICKABLE LOCKS can be made only when their levers are carefully hand-fitted by trained and experienced lock-makers. The number of levers in a lock does not mean anything; it all depends on the care and skill with which the levers are fitted. Indifferently and crudely made locks can be easily picked and soon go out of order. We have 275 trained and experienced locksmiths, most of whom have been with us since boyhood.

GODREJ SAFES are fitted with GODREJ LOCKS

This is the proof of the high quality of Godrej Locks.

NOTE: Machine-made locks, as most of the Western manufacturers make due to the high cost of handwork there, can have comparatively only a small number, before keys of further locks begin fitting the other locks also. Compared to equally good hand-fitted European locks, GODREJ hand-fitted, unpickable Locks cost far less.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office and Works—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.

Showrooms in Bombay: (1) Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate Street, Fort (2) Kalbadevi Road, Vithalwadi.

Branches:—Calcutta, Delhi, Madras & HYDERABAD-Deccan—1239, Abid Road

Agencies:—Karachi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly & Rangoon.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON WRONG SIDE

U. P. Chamber Criticises Bill To Check Ticketless Trave.

CAWNPORE (By Mail)

The Committee of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce have submitted their views to the Local Government in the Public Works Department on the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1936.

The Committee are generally opposed to giving powers to the Railways to check ticketless travelling in addition to what they possess under the present Act. Their view is that the railways should have no powers which are denied to other carriers of goods and passengers.

BURDEN OF PROOF.

The Committee are very strongly opposed to the provisions of Section 122 (1) of the amending Bill which provides that a person entering a railway carriage without a ticket or permission from a railway servant authorised in that behalf under Section 68 (1), shall be considered to have done so with intention to defraud the railway, unless he satisfies the Court, before which he may be produced under arrest without warrant, that he had no intention to defraud the railway administration.

The Committee state that the burden of proving that the passenger intended to defraud the railway should lie on the Railway Administration concerned which will be the prosecutors in the case and not on the accused. The proposed provision is in contravention to the general principles of law and equity.

In regard to the provisions of Section 112 which authorises a railway servant to remove from a carriage a person found without a proper pass or ticket with the assistance of any person, irrespective of the fact whether he is a railway servant or not, the Committee are of the opinion that a passenger who may have accidentally lost his pass or ticket and intimates his name and address as required by Section 132 of the present Act, should not be liable to such harsh treatment. Further nobody else but a railway servant should be entitled to remove a ticketless passenger from a railway carriage.

UNDUE POWERS.

The Committee state that sometimes respectable persons travelling with their families lose their tickets and if the railway servants are authorised to remove them under this section and arrest them under Section 131 (a) without warrant, it would make railway travelling very unpopular. Consequently if these sections are passed as proposed in the amending Bill the railways are likely to lose revenue from that section of the public which is able to pay for it. Moreover these sections would arm railway servants with discretionary powers which are not ordinarily exercised in civil administration by officers below the rank of Magistrates.

The Committee also suggest that a railway servant when granting a passenger permission to travel without ticket should on the passenger's request be legally bound to issue a certificate to that effect. The granting of a certificate should not be left on the sweet will of a railway servant, as it is likely to leave a big loophole for mischief in the hands of unscrupulous subordinates.

The Committee accord their support to those provisions of the Bill which intend to check fraudulent use of tickets.—A. P.

Grave Situation In Spain

'Phone Communication With Madrid Cut Off

Revolution Breaks Out In Morocco Too: Martial Law In Melilla

LONDON, July 18.

A grave situation in Spain is indicated by the fact that telephonic communication with Madrid has been cut off owing to "serious political reasons."

A cryptic message from Spain says: "There have been incidents at Cuenca, 90 miles southeast of Madrid. The number of victims is not known."

A Gibraltar message states: Spanish authorities are disallowing telephone calls to Spain.—Reuter.

The Spanish Embassy in London is completely ignorant of any developments in Spain, which since last night is cut off from all telephonic communications with the outside world.—Reuter.

COMPLETE ABSENCE OF NEWS

Fears Of Grave Events In Spain Accentuated

LONDON, July 18.

Fears of grave events in Spain are accentuated by the complete absence of news and severe telegraphic censorship. Telephonic communication has been suspended.

Reports from Hendays show that the frontier traffic is normal. It is reported that there was trouble n San Sebastian during M. Sotelo's funeral when a man fired on the crowd and one was killed and four wounded but later it was stated all was quiet.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN MELILLA

MADRID, July 18.

After several hours' silence the Spanish Government has admitted that there is a military rising in Melilla and Morocco. Martial Law has been declared in Melilla, and the Foreign Legion has occupied the town. The Minister of Communications says that Colonel Elitella of Melilla Garrison revolted with all troops under his command.

The General Officer Commanding at Melilla has surrendered. General Gomez Motato, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Morocco has left Ceuta for Melilla. Reports indicate that the rising is local and Gen. Motato believes he can deal with the movement and suppress it speedily.—Reuter.

(Melilla is a seaport of Morocco.)

Military Coup Throughout Spanish Morocco

PARIS, July 18.

Messages from Tangier report serious troubles in Larache, between Civilians and the Military, and speak of a military coup throughout Spanish Morocco.

Travellers "en route" to Tangier and to French Morocco are not allowed to cross Spanish Morocco owing to incidents in Arzila, Larache and Elksar.—Reuter.

REBELS EXPELLED.

New York.—According to Press reports the Spanish Foreign Legion has expelled the rebels from Melilla. It is stated that the Spanish Government agents are rounding up the Fascist right wing leaders throughout Spain on suspicion of planning a counter-revolution.

REVOLUTION FAILS.

Paris.—The critical attempt against the Republic has failed, announces the Spanish Government, in an official broadcast. It says that the army in Morocco is rising against the Republic. The movement is confined to certain cities. Nobody in Spain itself is participating. It adds that the national forces are generally taking action against dissident elements, and the situation is well in hand, and all will soon be normal.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MOROCCO.

Gibraltar.—It is reliably reported that Spanish troops at Tofino have been ordered to leave Ceuta for Algeciras and take on board all available infantry reinforcements for Morocco. It is rumoured that the revolt in the Spanish zone is spreading rapidly.—Reuter.

CHINESE REBELS DESERT RANKS

Central Government Has Situation In Hand

NANKING, July 18.

The Central Government's control of the rebellious situation in the South-West has been further strengthened by more desertions from the rebel ranks.

According to the Commander of the Canton Air Force who has arrived at Hongkong the entire Canton Air Force have flown to Shiukwan where they are awaiting instructions from Nanking.

He explained that the force deprecates the idea of a civil war and is willing to support the Central Government to the utmost, provided Nanking does not adopt a pro-Japanese attitude.

General Chen, the deposed Kwangtung Commander-in-Chief is reported to have resigned and asked leave to go abroad.—Reuter.

HEATWAVE TOLL MOUNTING

NEW YORK, July 17.

The deathroll, as the result of heatwave, is now nearing 4,500 and the temperature in the area around Mississippi river reached the unprecedented height of 92 degrees Fahrenheit.—Reuter.

"MARATHA POLITICAL CONFEDERACY"

New Party Formed In Poona

POONA, July 18.

The efforts of the Congress to win over some of the younger section of Non-Brahmins, mostly Mahrattas, have resulted in a proposal to form a militant group within the Non-Brahmin Party under the name of the "Maratha Political Confederacy," with the headquarters at Poona, to fight Congress incursions into the Party's field and better organise the Mahrattas in all the districts.

Proposals for forming a Direction Board, with full powers to nominate candidates to the Council, and organise an election campaign were discussed at great length, at an informal meeting of Non-Brahmin leaders of the district, held at the residence of Rao Bahadur Thube.

The Board will consist of 20 members who will be required to subscribe Rs. 5,000 each to form the nucleus of a party fund and who will not enter the councils, but only direct the policy in and outside them. The proposals are being circularised among Non-Brahmin leaders of all districts inviting their opinions and suggestions which will be considered at a meeting shortly to be called at Poona.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR MORE POWERS

Sequel To Alleged Import Of "Red" Literature

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 17.

It is reliably learnt that owing to Communist revolutionary literature being imported into Hyderabad State from British India and other places, the police authorities addressed the Government for enacting measures, empowering the magistracy to authorise the police for effecting house searches and to confiscate such objectionable literature. In the opinion of the police the presence of such revolutionary literature will be detrimental to public peace and tranquillity from the political point of view.

It will be recalled that Nizam's Government recently proscribed a book entitled the 'Manifesto of the Revolutionary Party of Indian Working Class (Communist Party, 1935)'.

THREE ACCUSED TO DIE

Judgment In Double Murder Case

GAUHATI, July 18.

Mr. K. C. Chunder, I.C.S., Districts and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley, delivered judgment yesterday in a double murder case of Kasomari village in Mangaldoi subdivision, sentencing to death three of the accused, namely Badon Fakir, Sayruddin Fakir and Samir Sekh. Nazar Muhammad another accused was sentenced to transportation for life. Subid Ali and his nephew Misil Sekh, two other accused were acquitted.

All the six accused were charged with murdering Alimuddin Sekh and Mahmud Ali of village Khobjan on the night of March 24, 1936.

The motive of the crime according to the prosecution was that accused Sayruddin bore an ancient grudge against deceased Alimuddin for sending him to prison and marrying a widow, whom accused abducted for marriage three years ago. Another accused who lent money to one of the deceased persons did not get back his money.—United Press.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Nuptial Ban

German girls, it is said, will be henceforth forbidden to marry people of Egypt, Iran and Iraq. The reason, of course, is obvious. It is the spirit of racial superiority, the myth of a pure Nordic-blood, which is at the back of the nuptial ban. The inhabitants of those countries are not Aryans, according to the now notorious Nuremburg Acts, and hence the daughters of Deutschland must not contaminate themselves by negotiating marriage contracts with them! Individual inclinations naturally do not count under an authoritarian State, and the girls must obey the behests of the Fuhrer, whether they like them or not. One wonders whether the prohibition extends to Indians as well!

I am surprised, however, by the hullabaloo that has been raised by the Egyptians over this ban, especially when the Egyptian Government itself, has only recently prohibited its officers marrying non-Egyptian girls! Great resentment, it is said, was felt among the Egyptians, and both the Press and the public strongly criticised the new law. This national disapproval was conveyed, through diplomatic channels to the German Government, as a result of which an exception will be made henceforth in favour of the Egyptians. And thus, the 'amour propre' of Egypt's manhood (or is it only amour proper?) is satisfied, and a tribute also is paid to German womanhood. But what of Egyptian girls?

* * * *

Three K.'s

The unwillingness to allow German women to go out of the Teutonic fold, of course, fits in excellently with the whole philosophy of Nazism. Indeed, it may be even termed a plank of the Fuhrer's programme. Only a decade ago, however, Berlin was hailed as the night-club of Europe. It had even out-rivalled Paris in its pursuit of pleasure. To-day, one sees a different picture! The German woman, especially, is asked and admonished to be stand-offish with the foreigner. No glad-eye will greet you in Berlin now! The woman's mission is to be the mother of the race, — and this is being impressed upon every girl from her very cradle. She is taught to be the true 'hausfrau' and to devote herself solemnly to the three traditional K's — Kinder, Kuchen and Kirche. That is the woman's be-all and end-all, and the rest does not matter! This is atavism — with a vengeance!

* * * *

Heinous Sin

The Nazi cult of race purity is particularly brought to bear in their relations with the Jews. The Jews are strictly forbidden to be even remotely friendly with German girls, on pain, if not of death, at least of imprisonment. The prospect of being interned in a concentration camp acts as a sufficent deterrent in most cases, but now and then a breach of the regulation is inevitable, and is swifty followed by a condign punishment. Only recently a Jewish ex-serviceman in Hildesheim was condemned to jail for a month for the heinous sin of having kissed an Aryan girl, though the girl herself protested that she was a perfectly voluntary party. This is, of course, not an isolated case, but what distinguishes it from similar other cases, is the pronouncement of the trying magistrate, while sentencing the accused that the Jew had insulted not only the girl, but "the entire German nation!"

* * * *

Sensitive Race

Now this is outrageous, preposterous, or just ludicrous! Personally I am inclined to apply to it the last epithet, but my remarks are already anticipated by a confrere, and I cannot do better than transcribe them here: "The idea of some sixty-odd million people being insulted by an incident that mattered to nobody but the couple concerned (and possibly a police spy somewhere in the back-ground) is an exercise in the ludicrous that can hardly be improved. What a sensitive race the Germans must be! Two people kiss and sixty millions wince when they are told about it! Or, perhaps, they do not need to be told. The fearful but obscure 'insult' may be sensed by some process of telepathy; when the lovers' lips touch, the shudder may automatically set in from one end of Germany to the other!"

DOCTOR FACES INQUIRY

Official Investigation Into Charge Of Negligence Leading To Death

BASSEIN, July 17.

Anxious crowds besieged the Dak-Bungalow when the official inquiry into the alleged culpable negligence of Major N. M. Chawan, the Medical Officer-in-charge of Sir D. M. Petit Municipal Dispensary, Bassein, opened here, presided over by Captain A. D. Silva, Civil Surgeon, Thana and Bombay Suburban District.

It will be recalled that some time after the shocking tragedy resulting from a passenger bus falling topsy-turvy into a huge trench of rain water, near the Bassein Railway Station on July 1, a public meeting of the residents of Bassein was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. L. Purandare, a municipal councillor of Bassein, to express public condemnation of the alleged conscious negligence of Major Chawan.

Allegations Against Doctor

The Doctor was alleged to have failed to render prompt medical aid to the injured, particularly, Phillip Perreira, who died at 8 a.m. after two restless hours, crying aloud for relief. A Committee of six with Mr. Purandare as the Chairman was appointed at the meeting to collect and prepare necessary data for the information of the authorities whose intervention was earnestly sought.

In compliance with the request of the Committee, Captain Silva visited Bassein and thoroughly enquired into the alleged scandalous incident for a day-and-half.

Mr. Purandare was examined first followed by Nawalbai Pascal Dalmet, Marubai and Anlebai, three female victims of the accident and many more eye-witnesses. Major Chawan was allowed to cross-examine them all.

Besides inquiring into the bus accident, Captain Silva also gave a patient hearing to the miscellaneous grievances of the Bassein public against Major Chawan.

The result of the official inquiry is anxiously awaited.

Greeted With Thunderous Applause--

Yesterday packed audiences greeted this film with unprecedented reception.

You cannot afford to miss this grand Entertainment

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Thrilling Drama of Rural India

Achhut Kanya

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

ASHOK KUMAR

with other talented Artistes

An untouchable girl's sweet romance with a high-caste youth, culminating in the noble sacrifice of her own life for the happiness of others.

10 Tuneful Songs
Graceful Dances
Thrills & Comedy.

Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. To-day & To-morrow 3 p.m.

ROXY CINEMA

New Queen's Road.

Socialists Not Out To Split Congress

Party's Aim Is To Show Quickest Way To Swaraj

KARACHI: July 18.

"We meet to-day at a time when both in your province and in the country, we are in a state of transition, not towards the so-called New Constitution, but to a higher stage of evolution in our national struggle: in such a period there is bound to be difference of opinion and a lot of dust in the air, which blinds the vision," declared Mr. M. R. Masani, presiding over the Sind Congress-Socialist Conference here.

"We are very fortunate, however, in having in our midst to-day, the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has done so much to clear the atmosphere since he took up the leadership of the country early this year. He enjoys to-day the affection and allegiance of the bulk of the common people of this country. We hope with confidence that the policies and programme, which he has put before the country with a view to intensifying the national struggle will have the increasingly enthusiastic support of larger and larger numbers of people."

No Split Desired

Dealing with the suggestions and reports that there is a split in the Congress and for which in certain quarters the Congress Socialist party is held responsible Mr. Masani said: "I would like here to give an assurance that Socialists have no desire to divide the national ranks. On the contrary, we have already succeeded in getting for the National Congress the support, if it chooses to have it, of labour and peasantry to an extent not available hitherto. We socialists are not guilty of any irrelevance, but rather of focusing attention on the very important question of how quickest and best to achieve Swaraj."

No Dicision Now

Mr. Masani maintained that it was misleading to give the impression that the Congress was divided to-day on the question of what form of social order was to follow the establishment of independence in the country. Socialists certainly desired that the foundations of a socialist society should be laid when the country had won its battle against foreign rule and to this end they would certainly from the platform of the party popularise their ideas. But they did not seek to commit the Congress to any decision at this stage.

What they had done was, on the one hand, to place before the Congress suggestions for a change in the methods of organisation and preparation for the struggle for independence and on the other hand, they had sought to stem the demoralising drift towards constitutionalism and compromise which had made itself felt in Congress politics since the unsuccessful conclusion of the civil disobedience movement of 1932-33.

The Real Difference

The issue on which the country and the Congress were divided today was not the issue of Socialism but the issue of independence and the ways and means of achieving it. If there was division in the Congress to-day, it was not between the Socialists and the Nationalists (a false classification because in a subject country all good Socialists also must be Nationalists), but between two groups of Nationalists, each with a different scheme to achieve the common goal. This position had been made clear by the proceedings of the Lucknow Congress, where the main divisions were not on socialist issues at all but on other issues such as the Congress attitude towards the States Subjects, the manner in which the workers and peasants should be organised, etc.

Dealing with the new constitution, Mr. Masani regretted that the Lucknow Congress failed to arrive at a final decision on the important question of office acceptance. 'What developments," he asked, "could conceivably happen to justify co-operation with this Government? Can it be that the possibility of a war was present in the mind of the Working Committee? And is it being suggested that a war would justify co-operation? The very idea is ridiculous. Or is it that a gesture from the new Viceroy is being awaited. If so it is a dangerous possibility."

Leaders' Task

After dealing with the arguments generally advanced in favour of office acceptance, Mr. Masani says "I cannot help feeling that the whole tendency towards constitutionalism comes largely as a result of the demoralisation that always follows a defeat."

The task of leadership was not, however, to wait for the people to be ready, but rather to organise and prepare them for a forward movement.

"What then is the alternative policy we of the left in the Congress propose for furthering the struggle for independence? Is it just a policy of deadlocks? The answer is clearly in the negative. Constitutional deadlocks will certainly serve the very useful purpose of bringing the sham constitution to a standstill and of forcing the Governors to rule dictatorially, thus fearing the thin veil of Democracy and revealing the stak realities of the situation. They would also make it necessary to proof altogether the inauguration of a sham Federation at the centre.

"Deadlocks cannot, however, take us anywhere by themselves. They must be followed up by action, and where this is not possible, by preparation for action. India to-day is not in a phase of acute struggle but of preparation and in the immediate future the organisation has to be set up and the weapons forged. That is where perhaps for the girst time the question of Socialism comes in; not indeed of Socialism, but of the application of the technic and methods suggested by scientific Socialism."

Call To Masses

The Socialists felt that the two civil disobedience movements failed to achieve their objective because of inadequate mass response, not caused by lack of ingredients of a revolutionary situation but owing to the restricted nature of the appeal made by the Congress. The call of the Congress was to individuals and not to the masses. The peasant for instance could not understand what Swaraj would mean to him except in terms of land. The workers could not understand it except in terms of bread. Unless therefore these classes could be organised on the basis of their immediate economic grievances and demands they could not expect them to participate in sufficiently large numbers in a future struggle for Swaraj.

The immediate socialist programme, therefore, is such it could be called, was the undertaking of the building up of powerful Kisan Sanghas and Trade Unions, which while fighting for the raising of the level of existence of the exploited classes could also be mobilised for action in times of national crises.

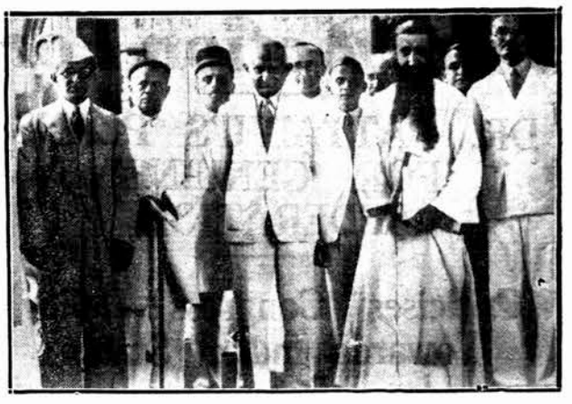
Way To Unity

The burden of the national struggle had so far been borne by the intellectuals and the lower middle class along with the peasantry in certain selected areas but the Socialists wanted a broadening of the social basis of the struggle. They had already succeeded in bringing the trade unions and peasants organisations nearer the Congress. If the Congress was wise it would take advantage of this and establish closer contacts and thus establish national unity.

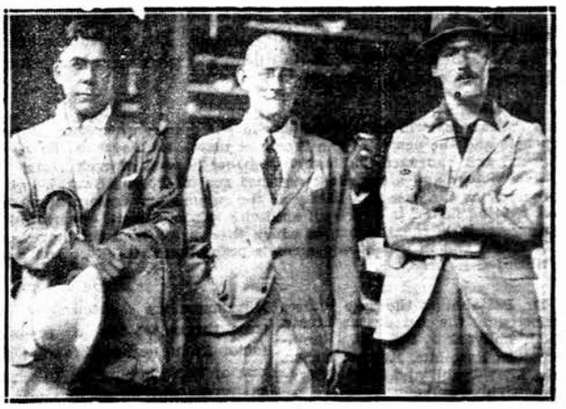
He maintained it was wrong to blame the Socialists for alienating the propertied and vested interests classes because these were bound to break with the national struggle at one stage or other because their interests had more in common with those of the rules than those who were struggling against them.

Discussing nationalism in India Mr. Masani said it should be controlled, developed and harnessed in the struggle against imperialism.

In conclusion he emphasised the need for India to make it clear that she will not participate in any war which England may declare against some foreign country to serve her own interests. He urged preparations to resist war must be started from now onwards.—A. P.

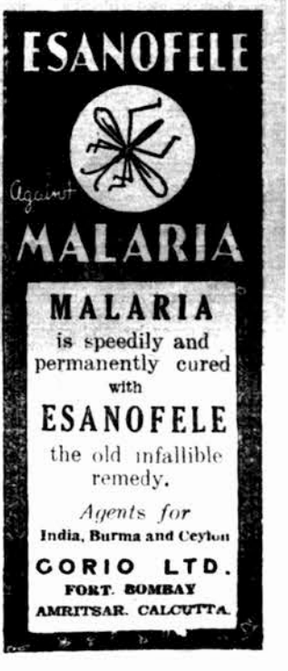


The Inaugural Meeting of the St. Xavier's College Gujarati Institute was held on Friday in the College Hall with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the chair. (From left) Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Javeri, Mr. Desai and the Principal of the College.



The three remaining members of the British Expedition to the Himalayas (1936) arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, and left for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday. (From left) Mr. Wigram, Dr. Hugh Ruttledge (Leader of the Expedition) and Major Morris.

GONORRHOEA CURED
ACUTE or CHRONIC—
Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.



Joint Action For Poorna Swaraj

DR. PATTABHI'S PLANS FOR 'GENUINE' FEDERATION

Criticises Congress Policy Towards Indian States People

KARACHI: July 18.

In his presidential address to the Indian States People Conference at Karachi on Saturday, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya made a lucid analysis of the relations between the Congress and the States people and criticised the former for its policy.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's speech to the Mysore Bar came in for trenchant criticism and Dr. Pattabhi said. "In Mr. Desai's view, A Ghulam's ghulam is much better off than a ghulam."

He added:—

"That day will be a proud day in our annals when the States' people and the people of the Provinces march no longer as the rear-guard and vanguard, but march together abreast of each other to their victory and attain their destined goal of Poorna Swaraj, with equality as the base and liberty as the summit and fraternity as the cementing factor, in which all aptitudes will have equal opportunities all votes have equal rights, in which the 'ought' and the 'have' are balanced and in which enjoyment is proportioned to effort and gratification to need."

Dr. Pattabhi at the very outset referred to the sad deaths of Mr. G.R. Abhyankar, Sir M. Ramachandra Rao, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mr. Abas Tyabji and Sardar Sevasingh Thikriwalla.

After briefly referring to the objects of the Indian States' People's Conference, Dr. Pattabhi detailed the achievements of the organisation during the last few years it has been in existence and particularly mentions the Loharu Sikar incidents.

Tale of Woe.

Dealing with what the speaker calls as "the complexities of the States," Dr. Pattabhi says, "When we consider that there are nearly six hundred States of varying importance, it can be readily imagined that the tale of woe must be a long one and may not be narrated here in all its details. But we have enough material before us to realise that the States of India which are designed to be Ulster of Federal India, constitute in themselves an under-world, the secrets of which would take years to unravel and decades to obliterate. They are the vestiges of an ancient civilisation and must perforce disappear sooner or later like their betters of the past. At present they only constitute a wedge driven between the people of India and their ideal of a composite nationality.

"Thus it is that while the Indian National Congress is striving to evolve and consolidate a composite Indian Nationality, we witness the States and their people, representing over a third in area and over a fourth in population of the whole country not being allowed to participate in that process of national emancipation and national synthesis. This is the result of a territorial division of the country in which the States themselves are grouped under seven heads, fruitful source of jealousy and discord.

Communal Division

"There comes next the communal division in which the Musalmans are encouraged to treat themselves as a separate factor in the national life from the rest of the communities, in which the Sikhs are forced, because of the Muslim integration, to separate themselves as an electorate and in which separation is virtually thrust upon the Indian Christians as well. But this is not all, there comes another disintegrating factor—the division based on interests—the landlords, the commercial classes and the labour world and the planting section. Finally we have a division based on sex.

"Thus has India been torn to pieces and when spoken of in public, is described not as a fabric with its warp and woof, with its border and colour scheme representing a unity of design and execution, but as a number of rags or fibres flying away from each other and held together only by being rolled up on a frame loom or stretched tight from a pit loom."— "Long subjection has wrought havoc in national character and we the Princes and the people alike vie with one another in exhibiting those qualities of sevility and abjectness, which alone said Sir Thomas Munroe over a century ago are the qualities postered in a subject nation."

Relations With Congress

Dr. Pattabhi next dealt at length with the relations between the Indian National Congress and the States subjects and quoted at length from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches at the Second Round Table Conference and subsequent Congress resolutions on the subject up to the Lucknow Congress resolution which is the last word said on the subject by the Congress so far. Dr. Pattabhi strongly criticised the Congress for what he termed "taking away with the left hand what is given by the right hand."

"While discussing the attitude of the Congress towards the States and the struggles of the States' people, it is but germane to the topic to make a reference to the now much talked of address delivered by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai to the Mysore Bar on the 10th July 1935.

Mr. Desai had given a professional legal opinion to the Princes, and this he did not do anew. He was being consulted by them since long anteror to this particular event. At the very outset, we owe it to ourselves that we should unhesitatingly and unreservedly accept the view expressed by Mr. Desai in his letter to Rajendra Babu, the President of the Congress early in August last in which he stated:—

"I hold and I have always held that, if my opinion as a lawyer on any question were likely to adversely affect any public interest, I should not differentiate my position as a lawyer from my opinion as a public man for the purpose of justifying any such opinion. While in public life, I consider it right to exercise my profession so as not in the least degree adversely to affect public question or public good."

Healthy Dictum

This statement embodies so healthy a dictum that it may well serve as a rule of conduct for politicians who are active practising lawyers. On this ground then we have no quarrel with Mr. Desai although the legal opinion he has given is considered reactionary and retrograde from the standpoint of the States' people. If it were not so, it would not be acceptable to the States that consulted Mr. Desai.

But the unfortunate circumstance in this case is that Mr. Desai has implicitly adopted his legal view as his political view, and that not merely as his individual political view, but as a political view he thought fit to put forward on a quasi public occasion in an utterance in which he was requested by the President of the Mysore Bar Association, "to throw light on the relationship between the Congress and the States' Subjects," in view of the fact that "the charge has been levelled against the Congress that it was neglecting the interests of the States' Subjects."

"A Happy Man."

"It was in reply to such a request that Mr. Desai offered his remarks without in any way prefacing them with the statement that they were purely individual views. And Mr. Desai was a happy man in that his political views on an intricate subject involving Federation, Confederation, States, Princes and their people, a foreign domination, and a Congress with the avowed ideal of complete Independence, happened wholly to coincide with his professional legal view on the same and that this view commended itself wholly to the Princes who sought them. That is the trouble and that is the criticism so far as the States People are concerned.

"Mr. Desai is against the establishment of direct relationship between the States' People and the Federation and bases on it a certain piece of legal advice he gave to the Princes. The latter does not concern us, but is not the former in utter variance with the demand that the States' People should have direct representation in the Federal Legislature —a demand endorsed both by the Congress and its great leader Mahatma Gandhi? Once the demand of the States' People is admitted to be legitimate and there is no escape from such an admission—the subsequent dicta of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will not hold water.

Arguments Answered

"To say that the king is the fountain-head of all powers and authority is to ignore the centuries of progress in democracy that

DR. PATTABI SEETHARAMAYYA

the world has made or the demand for complete Independence which the Congress has put forward now for seven years. To say again that "the Indian States should not part with their Sovereignty even to a small extent" is to sow the seeds of a confederation and destroy the conditions prerequisite to a Federal structure. But to support such a piece of advice by the argument that "the States' subjects would then be placed in the unenviable position of having to serve two masters," appears very much like giving a nice democratic political cover to a conservative professional view.

"The Princes, says Mr. Desai, are not foreigners, and their abolition would merely result in making them the allies of Great Britain. Are the Princes now the enemies of Britain or the friends of their people, in fighting either for their rights or those of their subjects? But we reach the limit when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai says that:

"The States' Subjects are not burdened with a foreign domination. Their only complaint is that power and authority are concentrated in a single hand, but their problem is much easier of solution than the problem of winning Swaraj for British India.'

Two Indias

"Apparently Mr. Desai is of the view that there are two Indias—Indian India, dealing with the Princes and seeking to establish Independence and British India dealing with a foreign domination and striving to win Swaraj. It is rather difficult for us—laymen who pursue politics as a composite scheme and science of human well-being to reconcile ourselves to the palpable incongruities of Mr. Desai, —logical and psychological, constitutional, political and practical.

Attitude Towards Congress

"Our mutual relations may now be here summarised. India is one and indivisible, call it Provinces or States, call its problems political or economic, call its organizations, conferences or Congresses. Its scheme of Government must one day be a genuine Federation, —a pyramid of States and Provinces with a Central Government presiding over the various State and Provincial Governments, the latter enjoying full authority, based on the principle of Responsible Government and built up on the plinth of representative institutions.

"To bring this about, a pyramidal scaffolding is built by the nation in which the Congress forms

(Continued on Page 31.)

MEDICOS TOP THE LIST

Over 1,500 Indians Go To England Annually For Study

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Of the annual average during the past four or five years of 2,700 full-time students coming to England from homes outside the British Isles but within the British Empire 1,500 have been Indians.

So that the total from India is more than the average aggregate from all other parts of the Empire. This information is stated by Mr. T. Quayle, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Education Department in the annual publication "Report on the work of the Education Department, London" for the year 1934-35.

The report says that in 1887 Indian students in England numbered 160 and in 1890, 200, whilst four years later over 300. Since then the numbers have steadily increased until there are now, including students who go to American and Continental Universities, probably nearly 2,000 students who have left India in search of further training and higher qualifications in all branches of Art, Science, Pure and applied and Medicine.

Mr. Quayle proceeds on to point out that an appreciable portion of the students who proceed abroad ought never to leave their own country. Many of this class of students are obviously unfitted for University or similar education either in India or in England.

MEDICOS TOP LIST

During the academic year, there were over 1,300 full-time Indian students (including 75 women) pursuing courses at Universities and Colleges in England. The largest number of full-time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which 372 students were registered, closely followed by Arts (including Education and Law) with 324 students. Engineering and Technology come next, with 257 students, while both Economics and Pure Science show totals of about 110. Agriculture had 49 students, and approximately 87 were studying various unclassified subjects.

During the session, an interesting experiment was tried at Whitelands College, Putney. Owing to the initiative of the late Principal, Miss Mercier, whose death during the summer was a great loss to education in England, a special course for Indian women students wishing to work for the London Teachers' Certificate, was organised at the College. A resident tutor with long education experience in India was appointed to direct the studies of five students who entered for the course, four of whom were successful in obtaining the Certificate.

In future, it is intended that students shall have the option of taking the London Teachers' Diploma instead of the Certificate, if they so desire, provided of course they have the requisite educational qualifications. "It is a pleasure", says Mr. Quayle, "to record that the course was a success from the social, no less than from the academic point of view".

DIFFICULTY OF ADMISSION

In his covering letter to the report, Mr. B. Rama Rau, Deputy High Commissioner, records that there has been an improvement in the last four or five years in the general standard of Indian students going to England. Out of 617 applicants for admission into British institutions during the year, the Department was able to secure offers for 465 students.

The difficulties in regard to the admission of students, British as well as Indian, into the educational institutions of England do not seem to have been adequately realised by their critics. During the last twenty years, the pressure on the accommodation of Universities and Colleges of England, which have to consider the claims not only of British students, but of candidates from all over the world, has become exceedingly heavy, and every year an appreciable number of qualified British applicants are unable to get admission. One of the larger colleges at Oxford had recently over 80 qualified applicants for 27 vacancies.

TRAINING FACILITIES

"For some years" writes Mr. Rau, "it has been the policy of the High Commissioner in placing contracts to give preference, other things being equal, to firms who are willing to provide training facilities for Indian students. Owing largely to the operation of the rupee tender system, the orders placed by the High Commissioner have during recent years fallen appreciably, with the result that the Director-General of the Stores Department, when approaching firms on behalf of Indian students seeking training, has often had to rely on past good-will rather than on present or future expectations of contracts.

Out of 177 qualified applicants, 123 secured offers of training, and of the 40 applications pending at the end of the period covered by this Report, offers have since been obtained in 26 cases.

As these figures indicate, there has been very little difficulty in securing the necessary facilities for Indian students, except in cases where secret manufacturing processes were involved, or the conditions regarding payment of premium or wages were not acceptable to the students concerned.—A.P.

MAY YOU GIVE RIGHT LEAD TO COUNTRY!

Karachi Civic Address To Congress President

KARACHI, July 18.

The following address was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi at the Municipal Club to-day:

Sir,—We, the Mayor and Councillors of the City Corporation of Karachi, extend to you on behalf of the citizens, a most cordial welcome to our city. We had the honour of welcoming you to our city along with other great leaders in the year 1931 and we are grateful to you for having given us this opportunity of meeting you again.

A WORTHY SON.

Your illustrious father Pandit Motilal Nehru whose dedicated life will always be a source of inspiration and grateful memory in the minds of his countrymen, has left in you a worthy son. We are all watching your career with interest. Some of your views may not be generally acceptable, nevertheless, none can doubt the sincerity of your purpose or the loftiness of your ideals, and all admire you for your education and culture, for your heroic spirit and self-sacrifice.

COUNTRY LOOKS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE.

The country looks to you for guidance and we pray that God Almighty may endow you with his wisdom to give a right lead to the country along the path of progress and prosperity, goodwill and peace

"YOUR GRIEVOUS LOSS."

We cannot help referring here to the grievous loss which you have suffered in the death of your late lamented and beloved wife Srimati Kamla Nehru. A sweet helpmate, she was a source of inspiration and strength to you and her supreme sacrifices in your cause which she made her own, will go down to history. Our sympathy goes out to you in your poignant grief and it is a great solace that you were by her side during the last days of her earthly life.

Sir, we once again offer you our respectful welcome and pray that God may give you long life and strength to continue your work for the welfare and upliftment of our country

REPLY TO ADDRESS

At 3 p.m. the Municipal Corporation presented Pandit Jawaharlal and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya with civic addresses. Replying to the address, Pandit Nehru referred to the existence of slum areas in a rich city like Karachi which was a blot on its fair name and asked them to remedy it quick. The example of cities like Vienna showed thereby the purchasing power of the citizens would be improved benefiting the rich as well as the poor by increased trade.—A.P.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. D. P. MISHRA

Why Seek Co-operation Of Govt.?

JUBBULPORE, July 18.

As a sequel to the correspondence that has passed between the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, and Mr. D. P. Mishra, the chairman of the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, in the course of which the latter has requested the former to lend his committee the services of a Government official to help and advise him and his committee in bringing the civic affairs of the town in order, it is reliably understood that Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee has asked Mr. Mishra to submit his explanation as to what has led him to make such a sort of request to Government.

It is further understood that some Congressmen are of the opinion that some sort of disciplinary action is necessary for Mishra's attitude in seeking co-operation of Government, which is against the principle of the Congress.—United Press.

"MAJNU 1935"

(Continued from Page 33.)

dian screenland. Very few Indian Talkies have attempted really good stunts and fewer still have succeeded to maintain the illusion. In Majnu '35 you have stunts that take one's breath away and they have been very realistically brought to the screen. Tied hand and foot the hero is rolled on a trolly down a hill tract. The trolly crashes against a railway train on a river bridge. The hero escapes death very narrowly by jumping down into a river in floods. One of the highlights of the film is M. L. Mattu's irrepressible interpretation of the hen-packed professor. It is a real treat that provokes roaring laughter. Another actor who deserves credit is Asgar Beg—the stunt merchant who gives a number of amazing acrobatic performances.

Roop K. Shorey, Jr., is to be complimented for his judicial handling of the picture. It is another bright feather in Kamala Movietone's crown of success. This company has spared nothing in making it a throughly successful entertainment of an evening.

Altogether Majnu 35 is good, wholesome and exciting picture.

Majnu 1935 is running at the Globe Talkies from July 17.

WHITHER EUROPE?

Democracy Asleep; Countries Devoid Of All Spirit Of True Leadership

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, writes from Oslo, Norway, on June 25th as follows:—

"I must confess that after an absence of nearly two years from Europe, I find the situation as distressing as ever. Democracy seems asleep or restlessly impotent, and those in power in practically all countries are devoid of all spirit of true leadership. The result is that everywhere we muddle along, compromise, juggle, advance, withdraw, as the moment dictates. Nowhere, same perhaps in Italy, Germany and Russia, is there a plan, a goal, towards which the nation moves. Britain seems to me to be peculiarly lacking in purpose, just as the time, when she should be full of it for the great end, to the achievement of which, the Empire was fashioned.

RUKMINI ARUNDALE LECTURES

We found much of great interest in Dublin, both as to the city and as to the general atmosphere—so different from that of England. Srimati Rukmini gave a fine address on 'The message of Beauty to Civilisation' over which the President of the Hibernian Academy presided, and which was attended by a large number of leaders of thought in Southern Ireland. The lecture received a number of very favourable press notices.

Then from Southern Ireland, we went by train to Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland, with an atmosphere so entirely different as almost to be that of a different country. We had hoped to make part of the journey by car, but this was finally found inconvenient. We had, however, glimpses of the wonderful Irish scenery, and felt how full the country was of a soul entirely unique and of essential significance to the future of Europe. In many ways Ireland reminded us of India. She seemed to be the India of the West. But her awakening has yet to come. Her essential greatness has yet to be restored to her, though the signs of constructive restlessness are many and encouraging. I sincerely hope that Irish Theosophists will be in the forefront of the renaissance.

After a delightful journey from Newcastle, we reached Bergen, to be met by the Norwegian General Secretary, Mr. Erling Havrevold.

Bergen is a most lovely city, reminding us in some ways as to its harbour at all events of the majestic harbour of Sydney, but with glorious mountains surrounding it and a scenery unsurpassable for richness

Before entraining for Oslo, we were privileged to pay a visit to the hom of the great Norwegian composed Grieg. We visited his house, which remains as he himself used it, saw his grave in the garden, and went to the little hut where most of his music was composed—a place full of wonderful atmosphere. Grieg was, of course, very intimately in touch with the glorious nature of Norway and was able to give to the world a music in which devas and angels must greatly rejoice. —A.P.

Nagpur, July 18.—The Executive of the Central Provinces and Berar Cricket Association has unanimously opposed the Board of Cricket Control President's suggestion, regarding sending Mr. Amarnath back to England.—United Press.

Bangalore Impetus

"Kamal" By Syt. Arvind Patel.

(BY M. DESAI, A.R.P.S., "UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE," BOMBAY.)

It is seldom that we find in India a collection of good photographs and an opportunity was given this year by the Bangalore Photographic Society by having an all India show opened to-day. I visited the exhibition and left it with a feeling of delight and disappointment.

A delight because of the aesthetic sense and enterprise displayed by the artists from all over India. The eyes that guided the cameras had all the inspiration of a craftsman. It was a delight to see the beautiful array of pictures, some of them unequelled in any country of the world. But it was a disappointment as the majority of pictures lacked that Indian touch which can separate one from pictures of the West. I remember the show I had visited last November brought out by the giant efforts of the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay where they had a different section for Indian pictures. But for that separation one would scarcely have been able to select the Indian works from the whole show as one can do with pictures from China and Japan, the other two countries of the East in the forefront along with India. It is a pity that most of our workers who have won a name for this country in the photographic world do not try to show something that has that particular Indian life in it.

The Open Class:

This class has attracted work from all parts of India including Ceylon. The standard is undoubtedly high and consequently many good workers are represented by only one or two pictures The Selection Committee is to be congratulated on having given more stress to the beauty of the pictures than to its reputation combined with that of the author.

Indian Environment

It is natural that the review of the prints, which is only an individual response, must itself be more open for criticism than are the prints themselves. But it will be worthwhile if it leads to more careful consideration of the work and raises points of discussion among the visitors. In this class "Wind" by Mr. S. K. Koparker which wins a premier award can be called an Indian picture. The Indian nature is represented with vision and the rather low view point is particularly suitable. The picture is quite familiar to the recognised workers as it has brought a lot of fame to its author. The suggestion of the wind is conveyed by the harmony between the lines of the figures leaning slightly onwards and the blowing dhotee. The shadowed figure is well placed against the half-tone sky and the feeling of the open air is suggested by the large expanse. "Dusty Road" by the same artist has fine sweeping line of the trees and the road which lead to the sweeping dust and contrast with dignity of the trunk. The portrait by Mr. J. N. Unwalla (Outline Portrait) depicts a type of work not much tried in India .The control is probably restrained and the print is true to itself.

A Specialist.

"Sunlit Alley" by N. J. Nulwalla is the work of a quite different style of which he can be called a specialist in India. Notice the mass of the tones and how they lead to the dark figures that are placed against the sunlit wall Did the artist consider the question of adding a little to the bottom, although it would make the print a regular square? The subject of this type comes and vanishes within a few seconds and exposure was undoubtedly made at the right moment. The figures whether arranged or not look perfectly natural. The same thing can be said about "A Bite In the Sun" by the same artist. "Rin" by Mr. N. B. Cooper is a fine specimen of animal study. Observe the texture of the skin and follow the interchanging of curves. Only those who have tried such subjects can fully appreciate the difficulty and the extent of their demand on one's patience. The same thing can be said of "The Study of a Dog.' By Wiele E. Still Life by Miss R. J. Dalal must not be missed. It is sympathetic work of a high order. The suggestion of the shadow is important to the composition. The "Character Study" by Mr. A. N. Rao is a typical Indian figure and it shows that it is not always necessary to go far to find an outdoor subject for a portrait. No less effective from the point of view of character rendering is "The Brain Behind The Gang." by P. M. Phanse. Its strength and verility are amazing and as a piece of satirical portrait it is superb. Its strength is appropriate for a male portrait and indeed the tonal scheme seems to be well chosen. "Retreat" by Mr. S. J. Khareghat is the type of a picture that completely lacks Indian touch. It is no doubt a pictorial representation of a group of sheep. In "The Traveller of the East" by Mr. A. L. Syed the impression that is conveyed is that the photographer was a fraction of a second late in making this exposure. In sequence the natural chracteristic of these animals which is said to be a sort of contemplative placidity is particularly lost and the essential of the representation is missed. The sky, of course, is over corrected by the use of the wrong filter.

Architectural Exhibits.

"The Decorative Balcony" by Mr. Shridam Bhatt is a good piece of Indian Architecture. Here he shows the ability which is quite apart from the actual element of which the subject matter is composed. That makes a picture as distinct from a record. I feel the garments of the man are jarring to the eyes.

Among the portraits of children Mr. Madan's two pictures can be called the best. After these come "Kamal" by Mr. Arvind and "Child's Study" by Mr. Nagajeerao

Published in "Photographs of the Year 1933."
—"Dusty Road"—by S. K. Koparker, A. R. P. S.

To Camera Artists

Necessary For Distinction

Mr. Arvind's picture would have been the best of the lot as he has caught that fleeting expression of the child but for its distracting background. There is a suggestion of pattern arising from the repetition of forms of the fan in the hand and the umbrella in the background.

Still Life

In Still Life photography it is possible to exercise a wide selection of subject meterial as also lighting can be adjusted to obtain any desired effect. It is not surprising therefore that the work of this type often reached a very high standard which may be seen in "Un Peu Damour" by Mr. J. N. Unwalla and 'Jack Fruit' by G. G. Welling. Both are exceedingly attractive specimen diverse as their material may be. Their harmony of tone is a fine feature and in the latter particularly the rendering of tones and textures is exquisite. It has also that particularly Indian feeling which we find in every picture of this worker. The choice of the subject material by Mr. Welling is out of the ordinary and considerable sense of novelty naturally follows. Apart from that Mr. Unwalla seems to have taken much pains over the picture as is seen from the decorative background. "My Mother" the famous portrait is the best of the exhibition. It is not very easy to achieve the result of this kind, especially of an older folk who are camera shy. The expression here has been caught at the right moment and has not lost its spontaneity. "Sunblaze" by Mr. Lakshminarasu has an excellent feeling of luminosity and it owes a great measure of its success to the simplicity of the arrangement.

Now this review must be brought to an end. Obviously it has been impossible to do more than to comment very briefly upon a very few of the prints that attracted my attention and when leaving it left a lasting impression on my mind. But many of the good things may have been undeservedly overlooked for which I beg to be excused.

To conclude, I must congratulate the Photographic Society of Bangalore for giving a chance to the public to see the beautiful collection and hope that more keen amateurs in India will also tread the path paved by the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay in 1933.

* * * *

Result Of The All-India Photographic Exhibition

(Organised by The Photographic Society of Bangalore)

Silver Plaque—'Wind' by S. K. Koparkar, A.R.P.S.

Bronze Plaques—'Outline Portrait' by J. N. Unwalla, A.R.P.S., 'Snowscape' by A. L. Bhalerao A.R.P.S.

Donor's Prizes.

Messrs. Houghton and Butcher's prize for the best portrait—'Ramsingh' by M. Desai, A.R.P.S.

Messrs. Kodak's prize for the best landscape—'Retreat.' by S. J. Khareghat, A.R.P.S.

S. Mahadeo's prize for the best animal study—'Rin' by N. B. Cooper. A.R.P.S.

A prize for the best Architectural Study on Still life—Decorative Balcony' by Shridam Bhatt.

Prize for the best portrait of the Exhibition: 'Ramsingh' by M. Desai, A.R.P.S.

Awarded Silver Plaque in Colonial Exhibition 1936, one of the pictures from the Exhibition "Living Bronze"—by M. Desai, A.R.P.S.

Sholapur Conference

LIBERALS OUT FOR DOMINION STATUS

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Criticises Congress Policy: Claims Good Following For His Party In The Country

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SHOLAPUR: July 18.

The two-day session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference commenced at Sholapur on Saturday.

Mr. M. S. Sirdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the Delegates emphasised the need of reorganising the Liberal Party, not only from the natural sense of Self-Preservation, but also from the point-of-view of the political education of the masses, preparatory to the New Constitution.

JAWAHAR'S VIEW CRITICISED.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of his presidential address, criticised the Congress method and especially, the Socialist views of the Congress President.

Reiterating the Liberal creed, he said, "We desire to see India, a free and equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations, just like Canada, Australia and South Africa. The Liberals are prepared to make a joint effort with any political party for the study and formulation of a practical economic programme on lines, which are proved successful in countries other than Russia, and without causing disturbance to the existing order of things.

CONGRESS POLICY.

In the course of his presidential address, Sir Cowasji said:—

I will now come to the burning topic of the day but which the President of the Congress believes to be comparatively trivial. The policy of the Liberals of fighting the elections and in accepting office, has been announced and propounded in the Press and from the platform. We do not desire our future cabinets to seek deadlocks. At the same time we insist that no cabinet in any provincial Government shall avoid a deadlock at the sacrifice of a principle. We are left in no doubt as to the personal views of the President of the Congress, but we also do know that the Congress has decided to fight the elections. Alas we are left guessing as to the real purpose they have in getting into the Legislatures. They have not yet decided whether Congressmen should accept office and form ministries. They are going to appeal to the electorates for their votes and confidence, but they are not prepared to say in definite terms what they intend to do when they once get into the Councils.

THREE SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

We know that there is a school of thought that does not believe even in fighting the elections. There is another school of thought that believes in getting into the Legislatures in order to create deadlocks and wreck the constitution. There is a third school of thought which is determined to fight the elections, and if necessary take up office and get the best out of the constitution however unsatisfactory it may be. To which school of thought does the Congress belong? To the second or to the third? Do they hesitate to come to a decision lest they offend the first school of thought, or do they believe they will get the support of all the three schools of thought by not coming to any decision until after the elections? I venture no opinion, but the facts are as I have stated. This indecision on the part of the Congress does not help to clear the political atmosphere. Theirs is the most powerful political party in the country, but they hesitate to come to a decision on a vital issue which the electors have a right to know before they are called upon to vote. I am given to understand that some of the most straightforward and conscientious Congressmen hesitate to commit themselves to the policy of accepting office because they have doubts as to whether there will be sufficient men in every Legislature who can command their complete confidence. This display of nervousness and anxiety baffles me completely. I am confident that the organisation that the Congress has already set up will put up their best men for election and according to their own estimates they have hundred per cent chances of success. Surely amongst all these they can find ten men in every Province who are fit in every respect to take up office! It will be the duty of all parties whether they have their representatives in the ministry or not to make sure that their ministers so conduct the administration that their honesty and integrity is beyond reproach. But if any blacksheep are found, it will be the duty of those in the Council and outside to fearlessly expose corruption or dishonesty.

FUTURE OF LIBERALS

Now what about ourselves? Are we satisfied with our present position in the country? There are literally thousands of thinking men and women in India who agree with our principles and who in their heart of hearts believe that our policy has been in the best interests of our country. But they have not joined us officially or do they give us any support or assistance. In the majority of cases this is due to apathy and lack of interest in affairs political. They have not sufficient enthusiasm to spare the time which must be devoted to political affairs, if an active interest is to be taken. For others even a very small annual subscription is a deterrent to becoming a member of a political party. But the point I desire to emphasise is that although we have not large numbers as members of our party, we have a following in the country to a much greater extent than is apparent on the surface. I could name a number of men of standing all over India whose politics do not differ from ours but who are not members of the liberal party. We may even have to plead guilty to lack of propaganda and to lack of enthusiasm in our members. Let us remedy these defects before we are compelled to do so by the force of circumstances. Let us not forget that it may then be too late.

Whole Wheat For Health !

(From A Correspondent)

In Australia and New Zealand today, largely due to years of educational activity on the part of medical men and food specialists, people have come to realise the advantages of whole wheat as a food. As a result, whole wheat foods of various kinds have come into prominence and form part of the daily dist of most Australians and New Zealanders.

One of the best known and most largely used foods of this kind has reached the height of popularity, not only because of its established nutritive qualities and its wonderful flavour, but because it needs no cooking. It is ready to serve. Many people just pour hot or cold milk over it, or use it with stewed fruit. Others prefer it with butter. But whichever way it is used, children as well as adults thrive on this wonderful whole wheat food, and revel in its delicate malt and honey flavour, its crispness and wholesome goodness.

Into the provision stores of India, fresh stocks of specially packed cartons of this delicious cereal product have found their way, and "Jay-Weet" (Wheat Biscuit)—for that is the name of this food—is now available to residents of this country.

Best Exponents Of Fox Trot

Mrs. Tehmi Karaka and Mr. R. F. Mulla-Feroze who had the distinction of winning the "Follow the Fleet" Dancing Championship for the best Fox Trot couple at the Taj Mahal Hotel on July 10. The two fine silver cups seen in the photograph were presented by Mrs. Syd. R. Lewis on behalf of R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Ltd.

Programme Of United Muslim Party

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The following items comprising the programme of work has been drawn up by the United Muslim Party of Bengal and are to be given immediate effect to:—

1. Immediate introduction of free compulsory primary education. 2. Thorough overhauling of the Tenance Laws in the interests of the Projas and Krishaks. 3. Early and full enforcement of the Bengal Agriculturist Debtors Act, organisation of village societies of debtors and rent payers to enable them to reap the full benefit of the Act and further to protect them from victimisation and illegal exactions of Zamindars, Mahajans and their agents. 4. Organisation of marketing of agricultural commodities. 5. Agrieultural survey of Bengal with a view to crop planning and cultivation of suitable money-crops. 6. Improvement in the breed of cattle, and organisation of dairy farming and poultry and cultivation of fodder crops. 7. Development of Cottage and Home industries for the rural population. 8. Adequate representation of Muslims and the Scheduled Castes in the services. 9. Amendment of the Calcutta University Act and establishment of the Board of Secondary Education. 10. Reclamation and resuscitation of the dead and dying rivers, waterways drainages, channels, tanks and reservoirs. 11. Provision for the supply of good drinking-water, better medical facilities, improvement of village sanitation and public health. 12. To take steps to solve the unemployment problem. 13. Development of fisheries and the fish industry. 14. Reduction in the cost of administration. 15. Adequate religious instruction for Muslim boys in schools and improvement of the standard of Madrassa education. 16. Development of technical, industrial and agricultural education. 17. Labour programme to be circulated later.—United Press.

INDIA GOVT'S "NO" TO MADRAS

Fate Of Application For Loan Of Rs. 3 Crores

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Government with the approval of the Legislative Council applied to the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 3 crores for giving effect to the scheme of Mr. Vipen, Special Engineer for developing the roads in the Presidency. It was proposed by the Government that the expenditure of the sum should be spread over a number of years and that the sum they would get from the petrol subvention should be ear-marked for the payment of interest to the Loan.

It is learnt that the Government of India have communicated to the Madras Government their inability to grant the loan on account of the uncertainty of financial conditions under the new Reformed Government.

The Government of India, will, it is understood, stipulate that grants to Provincial Government out of the petrol subvention should be spent by such Governments mostly on roads which are not in competition with Railways and on communications which are feeders to Railways to the extent of at least 25 per cent. —United Press.

PRIZE FOR BEST VILLAGE

Rural Development Plans In U. P.

ALLAHABAD: July 18.

In the course of an interview, the United Press had with Mr. G. S. Venkatacharya, Rural Development Officer, United Provinces, it has been revealed that the United Provinces Government has decided to award two prizes: one for the best village and the other for the best circle that achieve the largest developments intended.

In the latter case, the prize is a shield known as Sir Harry Haig Rural Development Shield, while in the former anything that is not money, but is useful and serviceable to that village community as a whole.

The prizes will be awarded on the result of competition between villages, circles and divisions of the province to be held in April, 1937.—United Press.

Joint Action For Poorna Swaraj

(Continued from Page 26.)

the apex of a series of organizations connected with Trade Unions, Labour, Peasantry, Social and socio-economic institutions and the States' People. Without the factor at the top the organization becomes truncated. Without the factors at the bottom it becomes baseless. The Congress is pledged to this ideal. If that is so, it should be the equal concern of the Indian National Congress to see that the internal autonomy of the States and the Provinces is equally well-secured for the people of the respectve areas. In this view, the Lucknow Congress has stated that it stands for the same civil, political and democratic liberties for every part of India.

Nation's Congress

"Why then does it say that the struggle for liberty within the States has to be carried on by the people of the States themselves? It may be that delegates from the States are fewer in number than those of the Provinces. But the Congress is equally the Congress of the whole Indian nation. Its creed is equally binding upon the people of the States as upon the people of the Provinces. The high principles of Satyagraha and its corollary of suffering has been imbibed by the people of the States no less than of the provinces.

"That we are not able to hold such conferences in the only regions which are their legitimate venue is a fact doubtless to be greatly deplored. But even apart from Intra State gatherings, you must each of you be able to organize Intra State Conferences in the bigger States at any rate and discuss these various problems even as the people of the Indian Provinces do by holding their Provincial gatherings, and priming up subjects for discussion at the National Congress. You will probably say that you won't be allowed to hold them in all the states. If so you must assert that right and court the suffering that it entails on you.

Question To Congress.

The States people are, therefore, right in asking the Congress the plain question:—"Are you working for a Federation or are you working for the Swaraj of the British Indian Provinces only? If the former, don't assume an attitude of apathy or condescension towards the States' People and their problems. If the latter, say so, and we wish you success and hope to receive strength ourselves therefrom We welcome it but part company now and here."

"While visualising the Indian problem on its higher plane of complete independence we must not stumble at the pitfalls and the hurdles that we meet with on the way. The Government of India Act has been rejected by the Congress and let us hope that the Congress will be as good as its word. Accordingly we are not concerned with the hundred and one obstacles created by the Act to a just recognition of the State Peoples' rights, fundamental or civic, the refusal of direct representation to them in the Federal Government, or the denial of representative Institutions and responsible Government to them within their own States.

Chain Of Tyranny

Our concern is rather a wholesale recasting of the Act, for these reactionary features form but one chain on tyranny jointly forged by the combined devices of the British overlord and their Indian Feudal Chiefs. What the States' people must recognize is that they are not out for petty reforms here or small mercies there, for any plums or puddings, for posts and prizes. Nor is States' People's Conference, a Depressed Class mission asking for special favours on grounds of poverty, of backwardness, of ineligibility or incompetence. It is, on the contrary, I imagine a plank in the National platform,—and not an insignificant or feeble one at that really.

"If the future form of Government be a federation of States and Provinces—not the spurious Federation contemplated in the Government of India Act of 1935 but a genuine assemblage of the sub-nationalities of India bound by common ties of language and literature, of interests and outlook, then the States should take their legitimate share in building up such a structure and I take it that it is only with this view, that the States' People have organized themselves in order to take their full share of burden and privilege in the Mukammal Azadi of the near future.

"But Mukammal Azadi or Poorna Swaraj is not a thing which will drop like a ripe apple from the tree or fall like Mannah from Heaven in the wilderness. Should it be worked for, and

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(Sketch by S. K. Naik).

striven for, on the plan chalked out by the senior organization and on lines approved of by it, a Congressman like me is apt to feel that it is only in the measure in which this Conference will follow in the footsteps of the Congress that it will attain success. He is apt to feel that he cannot have two sets of weapons in his armoury one for the Congress and the other for its auxiliary bodies, one for the political and another for economic ills, one for the Provinces and quite a different one for the States.

"Modus Operandi."

The problem is how are we to achieve this supreme object, to free ourselves from the incubus of these formidable powers in whose tight clutches we have been caught up. If your object is the same as that of the Congress your methods and means cannot ultimately be other than those adopted by the Congress.

"The lessons of contemporary life, no less than those of history constitute a national asset which is the equal heritage of mankind.

It is, therefore, the privilege of youth to begin where age ends,—not to do it all over again. Yet considering your peculiar conditions and environment you may have to learn the alphabet of politics by repeating some of the experiments found by Congress to the futile. You may not therefore dismiss from your minds all thoughts and hopes of negotiating your emancipation by what to the Congress may appear the time-worn and exploded methods of petition, prayer and protest addressed to your Princes or their overlords as time and occasion demand. Even the much dvilded "friendly and moral influence" offered by the Congress would not be altogether barren of results. The fact is that agitation and resistance against wrong would be successful in the measure in which public opinion is ranged on its side.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI: July 18.

A rousing reception was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, who arrived here by Lahore Mail this morning on a ten days' tour in the Province.

On alighting, the Congress President was profusely garlanded. With great difficulty, passage was made for Pandit Nehru to get to his car.

As pre-arranged, President Jawahar, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. M. R. Masani were taken out in a joint procession, which was in every respect spectacular. —United Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal's Programme

KARACHI, July 18.

A detailed programme of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit to Karachi shows that he will arrive, in public, at the city station at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday and will be taken in procession to Sharda Mandir where he will spend his brief stay. At 11, he will visit the Lyari and Ranchore lines quarters Between 1 and 2 he will have lunch and talk with journalist association members. Between 3 and 4 he will receive the municipal address and have tea at the Municipal club.

In the afternoon, he will make a speech at the States' conference and address a public meeting at 7 in the Rambagh recreation ground. At night he will attend the Socialist conference and round off the day with a visit to Old town Hindu association and Bhagnari panchayat.

The Sunday's programme will open with opening ceremony of the Swaraj Bhawan, the new Congress house. At 9-50 a.m. he will address the Socialist conference and later visit the Balkanji-bari and Khadi Bhandar. He will lunch with Congressmen at Sharda Mandir. At 3 p.m. there will be a meeting of Congress and other workers at the Congress hall and a group photo will be taken of all Congress workers. At 7 p.m. the Pandit will address the Parsi Rajkiya Mandal and thereafter a labourers' meeting at Ranchore lines. He will leave Karachi at 11 p.m.

SIND TOUR PROGRAMME.

The Pandit leaves Karachi as stated above for Tatta by the Lahore mail. The places he will tour thereafter and the dates are:—Jungshai 20th; Kotri 20th; Dadu 21st; Larkana 21st; Mohanjadaro 22nd; Larkana and Sikarpur 22nd; Jacobabad 23rd and 24th; Sukkur 24th; Rohri 25th; Kandiaro 25th; Naushero 26th; Nawabshah 26th; Mirpurkhas 26th and 27th; Hyderabad 27th. He will leave Hyderabad for Multan by the Lahore mail on 27th at 12-30.—A. P.

Points From Pattabi's Speech

Repudiating Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's view of "Two Indias" Dr. Pattabhi categorically asserted:—

(1) India is one and indivisible.

(2) Its Scheme of Government must be a genuine Federation—a pyramid of States and Provinces with a National Government at the Centre and Provincial Governments enjoying full authority based on the principle of responsible government and built up on the plinth of respresentative institutions.

(3) The Government of India Act stands rejected by the Congress, and hence the denial of the just recognition of the India States' People's rights contained in the Act stands automatically rejected. The Nation's concern is a wholesale recasting of the Act to usher in a genuine Federation enabling the States' people to take their full share of burden and privilege in the Poorna Swaraj.

FOR CONGRESS TO REPLY

Dr. Pattabhi Answers Bengal Criticism As "History Of Congress"

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 18.

Interviewed by the Associated Press in connection with the statement issued by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, expressing its view on his history of the Congress Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya observed: It is an excellent review of the book containing, as it does, the reviewer's opinion. Every reviewer is entitled to hold his own opinion of the book reviewed. Dr. Pattabhi added that the book was the property of the Congress. The then President of the Congress thoroughly gone through the manuscript and officially set the Congress Seal of approval. It was for the Congress to make a reply and the reply might be issued shortly.

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF MUNICIPAL LAWS

Notice Served On Sheikhupura Dy. Commissioner

SHEIKHUPURA: July 17.

The President of the Municipal Committee, Sheikhupura, has sent the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman of the Service Club, a notice under Section 195 of the Punjab Municipal Act, in which the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to demolish the room constructed in the premises of the Service Club in defiance of the Municipal Laws and the notice served on him under section 195 (a) while the work of construction was in progress.

In the event of non-compliance with the terms of the notice, it is stated, the Municipal Committee will arrange for the demolition of the building and recover all the costs thereof from the authorities of the club.—United Press.

In pursuance to the resolution No. 17 passed in the General Meeting of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce held on 30-6-36, in Gadag, the office of the Chamber is transferred to Bangalore from the 1st inst.

About Studios And Stars

FILM ENTERPRISE IN THE PUNJAB

Poet Taj's Venture

Mr. Imtiazali Taj, the well-known poet and Play-wright, whose works are being used as text books in the Punjab University and who was awarded a Medal in 1934 by the Punjab University for writing best Urdu Drama, at the request of his several literary friends of Lahore, plunged boldly into the fields of Indian Film world by floating the concern of Taj Productions (Ltd.).

Mr. Taj is a born poet and a self-made literary genuine. He took to literary career at his early age of 17. His works are widely read in this country. The moment he entered the Film line and the news was broadcast, number of congratulatory messages from eminent men poured in wishing him every success, that is, from Pandit K. K. Malaviya, Sirdar Mangal Singh, Lala Rai Hansraj (M.L.A.) Hon'ble Mr. Barna of Assam, Hon'ble Sirdar Bhuta Singh, Sir V. T. Krishnamachary (Prime Minister of Baroda), Hon'ble Hasan Imam, Mr. P N. Sapru and Mr. Durgadas of Associated Press of India.

Encouraged by the messages, he proceeded with the work, choosing an excellent and very entertaining plot named "Sohag-Ka-Dan." depicting the life of a Queen who is trapped in between oath to God dedicating her life for service to God and oath to her husband (king).

The story is wonderfully drawn suited to the taste of every community (both class and mass). Several emotional, thrilling and heart-rending incidents full of spirit and action, are interwoven in the plot. Spectacular and gorgeous settings, looking natural and ancient pomp and pageantry with best musical effects, are the note-worthy features of Mr. Taj's Picture "Sohag-Ka-Dan". As Mr. Taj's name is an home-word in Punjab and whose peoms are read from a peasant to a prince, a group of talented willing artistes joined him to the successful end of his noble venture for the development of Indian Film Industry.

Among those, who co-operated with Mr. Taj, mention must be made of the versatile Screen Director Mr. J. K. Nanda, B. A. who is already known well to the Cine-fans. Mr. Nanda is not only a competent director but also an artist of repute. He has had a decade's experience in Film line and his pictures were very successful. So the hard task of weilding the megaphone was entrusted to him, who has accepted it to push through in right earnest. Mr. Nanda was even in Ufa Studios of Germany to have a thorough training in Film technics. Indeeed the picture is sure to be one of all-round perfection. The caste includes Mr. Nandy Khanna B.A. (qualified from London Air-craft Institute) who had full training in London School of acting and had even acted successfully on London Stages, Mr. Jugal Kishore, B.A., the popular amateur singer of Lahore and Mr. Hiralal, the reputed Screen Star of New Theatres New India picture "Blood-Feud" fame supported by Miss Bibo the famous Indian Screen Star and Songstress, Miss Anwari of Gramophone fame, Mr. Devaki Nandan the popular gramophone and Radio artiste and Mr. Goverdhan Mudhok. The resources of Kapurthala Durbar were placed at the disposal of Taj Production (Ltd) inclusion of state elephants, horses, palanquins and other paraphernalia. The most impressive scenes are the Thula-Dhan scene and the Madura Temple. The latter one was done only by mouldings by casting exactly the spectacular temple tower, walls and the exquisite temple-interior.

Song-tunes and direction of music was in charge of the famous Ustad Tande Khan (right hand of the famous dramatist late Cowasji Khatau). Bharkat Mera is in charge of sound-recording, the photography is with Mr. Fielih H. Baiz late of U. F. K. Studios (Germany) and Mr. Feroz Khan, B.A. (reputed musician well-versed in both Eastern and Western Art) is in charge of Back-ground music. The picture "Sohag Ka-Dan" is in the editing room and will soon be released in different centres of this country.

In this connection, it must be borne in mind by one and all, that Punjab has contributed much for the development of Indian Film Industry by financial contribution through Cine-fans as well as artistes and technicians of all India popularity.

Now in Taj Productions and in the valuable contribution of Poet Taj, Punjab shall hold the banner of the Film Industry, and sure to make it fly all over and for ever.

Jal Merchant in "Registan-ki-Rani" at the Wellington.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

At The Capitol

"When Knights Were Bold" showing at the Capitol this week provides an ideal starring vehicle for Jack Buchanan. The story has been adapted from the famous stage success by Charles Marlowe and the addition of musical numbers provides Jack Buchanan with excuses both to sing and dance. Song hits by Sigler, Goodhart and Hoffmann and a novel dance routine, arranged by the star himself which takes place in an ancient baronial hall, are highlights of the film. Fay Wray plays opposite him and makes a charming Lady Rowena for whom the noble Jack, transported back to mediaeval times, fights and wins a fearsome battle with several of the ancient knights—an episode which proves a thrilling and laughter-raising climax to the film.

All the principal players, including Garry March Martita Hunt and Kate Cutler appear in 14th Century garb contrasting strangely and with excruciatingly funny results with their more modern vestments. The film was directed by Jack Raymond against noble Castle exteriors and perfectly reproduced interior settings.

"Follow The Fleet" with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers at the Regal.

"When Knights Were Bold" with Jack Buchanan and Fay Wray at the Capitol.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Amir Begum in "Majnun 1935" at the Globe (Kamla Movietone).

Devika Rani in "Achhut Kanya" at the Roxy.

"MAJNU 1935"

At Globe Talkies

Kamla Movietone's "Majnu 1935" is drawing crowded houses at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road. The film is replete with thrilling stunts and comic situations which keep the audience gasping or laughing all the time. Harold Lewis who plays the modern Majnu gives a polished performance while Shyama, the bewitching beauty of the silver screen, puts across a fascinating characterisation.

Mukhtar Begum the famous songstress of the Punjab sings a number of Lilting 'ghazals'. One of them is perhaps, the last composition of Aga Hashar Kashmiri. It is gripping in pathos and deals with the romantic and youthful life that was Aga's once. Again, as a stunt picture Majnu 1395 stands very high in the In-

(Continued on Page 27.)

"MILLIONAIRE"

Seventh Week At The Minerva

Everywhere in the city of Bombay as well as in suburbs people sing the sweet songs of Saigal and Molina—a new love pair in New Theatres Ltd.'s marvellous musical extravaganze "MILLIONAIRE" drawing crowded houses inspite of its seventh week and inspite of so many other new attractions in the city. Those who have seen this rollicking, rib-tickling comedy, a smartly different theme based on quite new ideas of modern life—is composed of wonderful incidents as well as tuneful songhits that go to make "Crorepati" cent percent entertainment with touching morals.

It has been already discussed that "Crorepati" strikes a new note in our modern films is far as comic elements are concerned. India has uptil ow never produced such a single laugh-provoking comedy. The story of the film is quite novel and its treatment is so lucid and mirth-provoking that the classes as well as masses appreciate this pictures alike.

This brilliant comedy lays bear the minds of our modern youth boys who in their college days fall in love with beautiful girls of the screen. Saigal—hers of this picture—is young colleigan falls in live with Miss Leela—the renowned actress of Soundless Cinetone Co. Her pictures decorate his hostel-room as well as his heart. He is crazy after her and pines to marry her. But he can't do so unless his purse would have a touch of Midas. How can he invite Midas? He buys a Derby ticket and luckily enough for him he is the big winner—be becomes the millionaire and tries to win Miss Leela over by financing the film studio in which she was employed. But all the mirth-provoking things start when there comes an extra who was to play a millionaire in the picture. He was mistaken for the real Millionaire. You will simply cannot avoid laughing to your heart's content when you see these sequences. Saigal and Miss Molina sing wonderfully and Rajkumari's song is but a treat in melody. You will fall in love with talents, to get with Paharl-Sanyal, Kidar, Nemo, Rajluxmi and Jagdeesh. "Millionaire" or "Crorepati" is really an enjoyable comedy that can never be missed.

"Riff-Raff" at the Central this week, with Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy.

"ACHHUT KANYA" WINS

Instantaneous Success At The Roxy

Among all the Indian films that I have seen in recent years, very few have struck me as having such an astonishing amount of good dramatic stuff in them as "Achhut Kanya," the Bombay Talkies' new picture which had its all-India premiere at the Roxy Cinema yesterday.

It has a story within a story and the final fade out gives us a moral which is at once satisfying and effective. But don't be misled into thinking that the moral has anything to do with the age-old conflict of "Chhut" and "Achhut" and neither Dr. Ambedkar nor the Sanatanists will find anything objectionable or helpful in it. But, if they can—and they should—enter the Roxy, leaving their cloaks outside, I am sure, they will be one with me in applauding the picture and its humanity.

Mr. Niranjan Pal's story is smooth and moving like a rippling current. The action is set amongst simple village folks—and how loveable they can be and how despicable—whose love and hatred and mute sufferings form the basis of this human drama. You may wonder why they have called it "Achhut Kanya" instead of naming it "The Village Girl?" Well, a visit to the Roxy is necessary for this purpose and I can guarantee you that the visit will not be purposeless.

For Himansu Rai, the Producer, knows his public and he has introduced in "Achhut Kanya" many relevant things concerned with our lives. The high-brows and the intellectuals will find in it much to hearten them.

The direction of Franz Osten is so intelligent that it is completely unobtrusive. In other words, he has made a picture with film-stars who look like a penetration of the lives of real people.

Devika Rani's portrayal of the difficult role of "Kasturi," the untouchable, is so real and true to life that, while watching the picture you are really led to believe that she is an untouchable. Her performance is an eloquent tribute to her mastery of the art of interpreting character.

Yes, it must not be forgotten that but for the able support she received from her fellow-artistes Devika Rani could never have shone as the "Achhut Kanya." The cast is particularly flawless. Ashoke Kumar has the looks, the poise, the voice and the acting ability to lend Devika Rani the help she requires. Pramilla, who has all the lineaments of conventional stardom, produces unsuspected reserves of character when she goes "tough." The music of "Achhut Kanya" is in itself a feature of the picture. I would travel miles to hear the haunting village tunes and the beautifully sung duets of Ashoke Kumar and Devika Rani. There is also a dance number by Mumtaz and Sunita Devi.

"Achhut Kanya" is undoubtedly the best picture the Bombay Talkies have made. So even if you realise only a vague connection between the title of this picture and the Harijan movement, go and see the birth-struggles of that connection.

D.C.S.

Srimati Sobhna Samarth in "Gay Birds" (Sagar Production) at the Imperial.

Syt. Saigal in "Millionaire" at the Minerva.

A. I. C. C. FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

American Union Favours Civil Rights Campaign

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The following extracts from letters received by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, are released to the Press:—

Mr. Rogers N. Baldwin, Director, American Civil Liberties Union, writes that the Republican and democratic parties have been urged to devote a plank of their platform to the campaign in favour of civil rights.

FIVE POINTS.

Five points cited by the Union as "fundamental to any guarantee of the fullest exercise of freedom of speech, press and assemblage," are:

1. That mere language should never be punished in the absence of over acts of violence or disorder, 2. that public or private interference with labour in its rights to organise, strike and bargain collectively should not be tolerated, 3. that the crime of lynching denies judicial process and should be dealt with by the Federal Government where States fail to act, 4. that freedom of teaching in our schools, being essential to democracy, should not be restricted by legislative interference, 5. that no censorship or control should be exercised in advance of production over the theatre, the motion pictures, the radio or newspapers.

GRATEFUL.

In answer to a letter stating "there is a growing feeling in the Congress to-day that efforts to secure freedom and bread to the peoples, wherever they are made, may never be regarded in isolation," Sir Strafford Cripps, writes:

"Thank you very much for your letter about the fortnightly foreign news-letter in which I am very much interested. I agree with you that the work for freedom and a higher standard of living should be co-ordinated throughout all countries and I am grateful for your office to assist in clearing up problems regarding your own country."

SUPPORT PLEDGED.

The World Student Association for Peace, Freedom and Culture, writes:

"We too are very anxious for an exchange of experiences. We are very anxious to get in touch with the youth of India, and in particular with the student youth, who in India, as in so many countries of the world, have been active in the struggle for peace and for the liberty of their country. On behalf of our committee, I wish to send our greetings and solidarity with the great work for liberty and independence of your All-India Congress Committee. . . We have affiliated and are supporting organizations in more than 40 countries, the all-China Student Union (200,000 members) formed at Shanghai in the course of the recent struggles for national independence, the student movement for peace, freedom and culture in England, and the Student Union of the Soviet Union (500,000 members). In this first letter, we would like to inform you of our campaign of solidarity with the students of China, and, at the same time, of the World Youth Congress, which will be held at Geneva from August 31 to September 7 . . . . Whenever students struggle for liberty and peace, we pledge them our support."—United Press.

CRAZE FOR FOREIGN EXPERTS MUST GO

Govt. Must Get Its Civilians Trained, Says M.L.A.

CHITTOOR, July 16.

Criticising the decision of the Government of India to bring experts from England to examine educational problems in the country, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A., in the course of an interview, said:—

"The tendency to import foreign experts for one purpose or another is growing. Sir Otto Niemeyer was brought in to adjust the financial relations between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. He did not do any work which local men were not capable of doing. No Provincial Government was satisfied with his report."

"Experts have been called to revise the income-tax law."

"If better advice than what is available in India is necessary to deal with educational problems the Government will do well to send men to foreign countries to study educational questions.

"I do not see why European civilians should not be asked to study subjects pertaining to their departments during their stay in England on leave."—United Press.

DEVJI MURDER CASE JUDGMENT

Royal Assent Needed For Execution

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 17.

The verdict in the Devji Murder Case declared by judge Mr. Bhaskarrao, who almost accepted the evidence of Bhagwan, Devji's son and of the Police at Shelarsha, and the Khoja, who caught Ambashanker first in cold-blooded murder on a main road, condemned strictly Ambashanker Mehta, sentenced him to death. Such cases require royal assent. The verdict shall be forwarded to the Maharaja.

In the Currency Notes Cheating Case three men it is complained, cheated hundreds. Five accused were arrested. Mr. Shantilal's evidence was complete and the case continues.

A washing ghat was being constructed behind the Takhtasinhji Hospital, where, while digging a Brahmin contractor and a Harijan labourer were severely hurt. Both were removed to the hospital.

Frequency of such cases invites a Compensation Act.

M. L. C. FROM TRADES ASSN. CONSTITUENCY

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by the death of Mr. A. G. Greville Bullocke, a member elected to the Council by the Bombay Traders' Association Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has called upon the said constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy before the 6th August 1936.

STRENGTHEN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Madras Labour Protection League's Activities

ELLORE, July 17.

Important resolutions were passed at the Working Committee meeting of the Madras Provincial Labour Protection League.

The Committee resolved that every member of the Labour Protection League should join the Organising Committee for labour, started by the Congress Socialist Party, in each district and supported Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's initiative to establish the Civil Liberties Union.

After a discussion lasting for more than six hours, a resolution was accepted on "Collective Affiliation to the Congress."

The Committee suggested several changes which differed from the scheme proposed by the All-India Trade Union Congress and the All-India Congress Socialist Party. The changes are that equal representation both on District and Provincial Congress Committees should be given to the trade union members; that every trade union should elect its representatives to and when the membership of a single trade union is not sufficient to make up the necessary members; that workers in the A.I.C.C. should have at least a representation of one member for every 10,000 members in the affiliated unions of the All-India Trade Union Congress; and that these representatives should be elected by the Provincial Congress along with other Congress representatives and if they are not elected or the elected fell short of the minimum, the minimum number of representatives should be filled by the Trade Union Congress, and that the same kind of representation should be given to peasants' unions, youth leagues, students' associations and women's organisations.—United Press.

WAR OUT OF QUESTION

ROME: (By Mail)

The Italian press gives good deal of publicity to the interview that It Duce gave to Mr. Knickerleocker, which was published by the Hearst Agency.

Among other important declarations, Signor Mussolini said: "War between Italy and England is entirely out of question in future."

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS"

Activities Of Past 2 Years Recorded In A. I. C. C.'s Latest Publication

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The A.I.C.C. has published a book entitled "Indian National Congress". The followng is given for public information.

"This volume is the eighth in the series containing the resolutions passed by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee covering the period between May 1934, when the Congress was recognised after the suspension of the last civil disobedience movement, and April 1936. The last volume published covered the period of 1929. In 1930 there was salt satyagraha and the Congress was under ban and no volume could be published. After a brief prelude the civil disobedience movement restarted in 1932. This came to a close with the suspension of the movement in 1934. There has been no publication covering his period of four and half years. Efforts are being made to collect all the resolutions passed by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee covering this period. Meanwhile the volume is being sent out for the convenience of all those who participate and take interest in the Congress activities".—United Press.

ALLEGED HARBOURING OF DACOIT

Aligarh Congressman To Appeal Against Conviction

ALIGARH, July 16.

Mr. Hamid Ali, First Class Magistrate, delivered judgment today after protracted hearing, in the sensational case under section 216 I.P.C. (harbouring a dacoit) against Thakur Malkhan Singh, a leading advocate, Municipal Commissioner, and a prominent Congress leader of Aligarh, sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The prosecution story that the Thakur was harbouring Radhacharan, a notorious bandit, who was arrested in November 18th last, while he was driving in a motor car near the Hathras railway crossing.

The Court-room was strongly guarded by Police and there were Congress volunteers outside the court with National Flags.

Thakur Malkhan Singh was released on bail and he preferred an appeal in the Sessions Court.—United Press.

H. Jones, R. Hibbs J. Scarlett and J. Wallace, four Australian jockeys, arrived in Bombay by the Mail Boat. They will be proceeding to Calcutta to participate in the Monsoon Meetings.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

The weather in Bombay is unusual and even surprising for this time of the year. Since that downpour two weeks ago, we have had no rains practically. No doubt there is an occasional shower when one goes out in one's best suit, but that is all we are having by way of monsoon. The temperature is above normal for the last few days, and owing to the increased humidity the days—and the nights too—are becoming extremely trying. One would really welcome a nice, big burst from the skies.

Shape Of Things

The election campaign of the Congress Parliamentary Committee which was initiated at the Jinnah Hall meeting last week, is proceeding apace. Two or three meetings have been held since then in different parts of the city and the propaganda is gradually gaining mementum. The most noteworthy event of the week, however, was the speech delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurti under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. on Monday evening. Mr. Satyamurti's views regarding the parliamentary activities of the Congress are, of course, too well-known to be repeated again. The Madras leader made the most of his opportunity for popularising his views, here. It was a 'tour de force' which he delivered in his best forensic style. The legislatures, he asserted were "magnificent platforms to break the new Government of India Act". Congress Ministers would not be drawing fat salaries but only Rs. 500 a month. They will not be going about in saloons. They will be going about addressing people about winning Swarajya for the country. They will buy all the Khaddar produced, for the wear of the police and the jail department'—such was the shape of things to come according to the exponent-in-chief of office acceptance.

Matric Day

Last Sunday was observed as the "Matric Day," to protest against the recent examination massacre. A crowded meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall that evening, under the presidency of Mr. Nariman, when strong resolutions were passed condemning the present system of the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, its methods of appointing examiners, its system of mediators and its standard of valuation as being positively harmful to the intellectual progress of the students. The speech made by Mr. Nariman on the occasion was of particular significance, as he confessed to have been prejudiced against the students at the beginning, due to the scenes at the University. He severely indicted the University authorities for their various sins of omission and commission, and declared that, after studying the matter carefully, he considered that the cause of the students was just. He warned the authorities not to stand on a false sense of prestige and to give relief to the students.

Memorial To Chancellor

A memorial, on behalf of the Matriculation candidates, who have failed in the last April examination to be forwarded to the Governor of Bombay, who, as the Chancellor, is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the Bombay University, was circulated at the meeting for signatures. The memorial prays for a revision of the results. Some controversy, however, seems to have cropped up regarding the proposal and Mr. Nariman personally dissociated himself with this move. The Matric Relief Committee, which is organising the agitation, has also issued a statement that it is in no way concerned with the memorial.

Corporation's Sympathy

By passing Mr. Tricumji's amendment to Prof. K. T. Shah's original resolution in its meeting held on Thursday and by thus supporting the claims of the students who failed in the last Matriculation examination, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has made a refreshing departure from its usual hide-bound tradition. The motion requesting the University authorities to give some relief to the students was passed after a lively debate and the fact that our staid city-fathers have shown this sympathy for the unfortunate victims of the vagaries of the examiners is in itself a sufficient index of public indignation.

Anti-League Day

It was most appropriate that Wednesday, July 15, should be observed as the "Anti-League Day" in Bombay, for it was on that day that the Sanctions against Italy were finally lifted, and the betrayal of Abyssinia became complete. A meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party at the People's Jinnah Hall, when strong speeches were made condemning the League. Resolutions re-affirming the decision of the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress on Resistance to War, and supporting the proposed resolution of Mr. S. A. Ayengar, demanding India's withdrawal from the League of Nations, were passed at the meeting.

Reception To Airmen

An enthusiastic reception was accorded last Sunday to the Indian airmen, who have recently returned from their successful flight to Africa. Souvenirs were presented to the intrepid fliers, which were in the form of globes on which the route of the flight was marked, with the replica of the plane used. Various other medals and gifts were also bestowed upon the airmen individually. Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, who presided on the occasion, paid a handsome tribute to the plucky youths, and observed that they had placed India on the air map of the world through their enterprise.

ESCAPED FROM MILITARY CUSTODY

Reward For Information Leading To Soldier's Arrest

NEW DELHI, July 18.

The Police authorities in Delhi, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts are making frantic efforts to trace Dariao Singh Sawar of the 19th Lancers who escaped last night from the Military Custody while awaiting trial by a Court Martial in connection with the murder of his comrade Sardar Singh in last May.

It will be recalled that Dariao Singh was alleged to have fatally shot Sardar Singh in New Delhi Cantonment and then disappeared with a rifle and several rounds of ammunition. After a search lasting for over a month Dariao Singh was arrested in a jungle near village Jargaon in Gurgaon District in the first week of this month. Since last night Delhi, Rohtak and Gurgaon Police are making combined efforts and houses of villagers are being searched and police pickets posted at road crossings but so far Dariao Singh is not traced.

The Police has announced a reward for information leading the soldier's arrest.—United Press.

NEW BILLS IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, July 18.

The Minister for Education will introduce in the next session of the C. P. Council several Bills.

The first Bill is for the prevention of leakage of questions at recognised University examinations.

The second Bill is for amending the Municipalities and Local Government Acts on lines, recommended by the Local Self-Government Committee.

The third and the most important Bill is the Nagpur Improvement Trust Bill

Mr. P. J. H. Stent, Commissioner, and Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee, on whose report the Bill is framed, has been nominated Member of the Legislative Council.—United Press.

MANMAD MUSLIMS ANGRY

Allege Desecration Of Their Grave Yard

NASIK, July 18.

The Muslims of Manmad are greatly exercised over alleged desecration of their grave yard said to have been committed in the course of work being carried out for the construction of a drainage.—A. P.

FOR FORTHCOMING ASSEMBLY SESSION

SIMLA: July 18.

The following dates have been allotted for transaction of non-official and official business, during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly, which commences on August 31:—

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS:— 22nd and 29th September and 6th October.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS:—24th September and 1st and 8th of October.

Official Business will be disposed of on 31st of August and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th and 30th of September and 2nd, 5th and 7th of October, and if required, further days may be allotted.—United Press

AFGHAN-SOVIET TRADE PACT

Karachi Businessmen Fear Menace To Indian Interests

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Fears of the Indian mercantile community regarding the offshoot of the recent trade agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet are voiced in a communication addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department at Simla, by the Buyers and Shippers Chamber.

The Chamber in the course of the communication state that their attention has been drawn to the Trade Agreement arrived at between the Afghan National Bank and the Soviet Trade Agency in the middle of last month, whereunder there would be an exchange of goods based on barter. This, according to their information, would amount to a colossal figure of 15 lakhs of gold dollars between the two countries. Now a majority of the commodities and manufactured stuff, in particular, which will be exported by Russia to Afghanistan is such as could conveniently be supplied by India, if only some suitable trade agreement is entered into between the two countries, viz., India and Afghanistan.

The Chamber have grave apprehensions that unless immediate action is taken by the Government of India in the direction of India's trade with her neighbouring countries which, situated as they are, constitute special markets for the products of India's industries, other industrialised countries will lose no time to take advantage of the situation by negotiating bilateral trade agreements on barter system with these neighbouring countries.

They therefore request the Government of India to take up this important question forthwith and examine it very carefully with a view to develop India's export trade with foreign countries.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Call Of Athletic Sports

(By J. C. MAITRA)

For the last few days the talk of the Olympic Games has filled the air in sporting circles in Bombay. The visit of the Chinese Olympic Football Team to this City excited keen interest and unbounded enthusiasm of all sportsmen. Their display against the Combined Bombay team was so attractive and brilliant that it charmed everybody. It was rather unfortunate that the Indian Olympic Hockey Team could not give a similar display here before they sailed for Berlin. Various obstacles came in their way which I need not catalogue here. However, it is gratifying to note that they were entertained to a Dance Party by the local Olympic and Hockey Associations before they left their homeland.

CHANCES OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

In addition to the Hockey Team, India sent a number of athletes and wrestlers to represent their country at the Olympic Games. We may confidently hope that the hockey team led by the inimitable Dhyan Chand will retain the World Championship for their country. That in itself will be a great achievement no doubt. But we cannot hope to hear of such an attainment by our athletes. It is certainly not their fault if they fail. Athletic in India is still in its infancy and very little is being done to bring it at a par with the advanced countries of the world.

CHINA'S BIG EFFORT.

When I heard that China was sending a huge contingent of 141 athletes, including 14 girls, to Berlin, I was surprised beyond measure. It speaks volumes of the enterprising spirit of the Chinese people and their Olympic Association for sending out such a large team from a far-off country, at heavy expense, knowing full well that the chances of their athletes in the international competitions are very meagre. One might consider it foolish to waste so much money without the possibility of a tangible result. But it will appear so only to those who look for honour and glory cheaply.

LESSON TO LEARN.

Those who are far-sighted will see in this enterprise the dawning of a new era in the athletic world of China. The words of George Chaw, the Secretary of the touring team, that "Our object is not so much to gain victories as to learn more about sports by coming in contact with athletes from all parts of the World," gives a clear indication of their objective. The inclusion of 30 persons representing various institutions for physical education from all parts of China, proves how earnest that country is to learn and assimilate the best methods of instruction and training.

SONDHI'S WAIL.

India needs to do the same if she aspires to be in the forefront of the athletic world. She will have to send out athletes in large numbers not only to measure their strength and skill with the outside world and gain laurels on the field but also to gain knowledge and experience as is being done by other nations and this alone will enable her to reach the top. I admit that we suffer from a tremendous handicap at present. "We lack funds, so much so that even to send a few athletes we have to resort to the beggar's bowl:" That is what G. D. Sondhi, the General Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association, sorrowfully told me the other day.

FRANCE'S EXAMPLE.

We have the will to raise our standard to the highest level. We have the material as good as those available in the leading countries of the world. But we lack the most important thing which is called finance. We have not got a National Government like that of France which sanctioned one lac francs for the expenses of their Olympic Team. We have to strive for our ideal and attain our objective.

A CENTRAL FUND.

How to raise the necessary funds is a big problem. It is an admitted fact that athletic meetings never pay their way, let alone profits. The only way, therefore, to meet the demands of these foreign tours is to arrange them all through one channel. At any rate, that is the view held by Sondhi. He is of the opinion that all the controlling bodies in India should be made to pay a certain per centage of their profits to the Indian Olympic Association which would pool them together and then finance or support such tours, as deserve it according to their importance and needs. In that case there will be an uniformity of treatment between all classes of sportsmen, and the favouritism which is shown to particular branches of sport will be a thing of the past.

BRANDON'S PROPOSAL.

In this connection H. E. Brandon, a Vice-President of the W. I. F. A. Ltd., made a suggestion which is worthy of consideration. He proposed that an All-India Association, apart from the Indian Olympic Association, should be started whose only business would be to support or finance foreign tours. The members of this Association should pay a monthly or annual subscription which would go to make up its funds. Brandon thinks that if the membership of the Association is thrown open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or race, there will be enough members and enough funds to attain the object. I should like to have the views of my readers on both the proposals or any other suggestion which would make the foreign tours of our sportsmen easy and certain. This is a very urgent matter and should not be allowed to remain unsolved any longer.

A WORTHY MISSION.

I cannot conclude this article without paying a tribute to the missionaries of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti for sending a batch of 24 athletes to Berlin to demonstrate the beauty and utility of Indian games, and thereby enlist the support of the world for inclusion of some of them in the International Olympic Games which will be held in 1940, when I first heard of the intention of the Mandal last month I was very doubtful about its fructification, because the time at their disposal was so short to raise the necessary funds. However, they have succeeded and I congratulate Dr. Patwardhan and his associates on their first effort. I hope the athletes of the Mandal will be equally successful at Berlin and thereby enhance the prestige of India and Indian games

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.	Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ...	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 ...	Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 ...	Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 ...	Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local	Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 ..	Rs 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 ..	Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY . . Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY . Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

NEW HORSES FOR BOMBAY

Many English And Irish Animals Sold To Local Owners

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A large number of English and Irish horses are on their way to India. Local owners are replenishing their strings, and if all goes well with the new importations the next Bombay Season should provide racing of a very high standard.

DIGNITARY a 4 year old chestnut colt by Black Abbot out of Equitable, has been sold by Fred Darling the well-known English trainer to an Indian owner. Was placed twice in nine attempts in 1935.

JILL'S FIRST, a 5 year old and EMBARK, a 4 year old have been sold by J. T. Rogers, the Irish trainer.

CASTLETOI, a 3 year old bay filly has been dispatched to Bombay by G. Leaf, the Irish trainer.

IRISH FORD and BE BRAVE from J. J. Parkinson's establishment in Ireland are bound for Bombay.

H. Southey, the English jockey left England on July 2 to fulfil a riding engagement in Calcutta.

Henkel Retires Indisposed

LONDON, July 18.

At Wimbledon, in the Davis Cup Inter-zone Final, Crawford, (Australia) was leading Henkel (Germany) 6—2, 6—2, when Henkel retired indisposed. He has recently been suffering from bad cold.—Reuter's Special.

BISLEY SHOOTING

S. Africa Secures First Three Places

LONDON, July 18.

South Africa secured the first three places for the King's Prize at Bisley. The prize winner was Sergeant L. D. Busschau with the score of 272. Sergeant J. E. Johnson was second, with 271, Colonel Bodley third with 270.

This year's score is 19 points lower than last year's, because of the reduced size of bull's eye and 40 miles per hour gale which blew down the prize tent. South Africa's only previous win was in 1920.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN WINS KOLAPORE SHIELD

LONDON, July 17.

At Bisley, the mother country won the Kolapore Shield with 1,113 points. Trinidad won the Junior Kolapore trophy with 549 points. India was fourth in the Kolapore Shield with 1,102 points. —Reuter.

ENGLAND WINS LEAGUE RUBBER

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 18.

Sydney.—England won the Rugby League Rubber, beating Australia by 12 points to 7 points in the third Test.

Australia won the first by 24 points to 8 points and England the second by 12 points to 7 points.

IN designing R. A. P. All-WAVE Radios, perfection was taken and improved upon. Incorporating all the latest improvements, and built on an entirely new principle, the new 1936 R. A. P. models represent the greatest advance in Radio Science.

With R. A. P. All-wave Radio, range is world-wide; selectivity is excellent; tuning is sheer simplicity; clarity is crystalline. With built-in "Rola" Loud Speaker, its performance is such as you have never experienced before:

7 Valves	All-wave	AC	Rs. 385.
6 "	"	AC/DC.	" 425.
5 "	"	AC.	" 325.
5 "	"	AC/DC.	" 325.

All models made for tropical climate.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration or write direct to Sole Agents:
UNITED ENGINEERING CORPN.
United House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
19, Strand Road, Calcutta.

News From Across The Seas

(continued from page 20)

banged down her glass of champagne on the table and shouted, 'Leave Mussolini alone'.

Fiske went on singing. The woman was pacified only when a member of her party handed her a large cigar, which she proceeded to smoke.

* * * *

Thank God For Great Britain

'I think it is correct to say that there is not one country today on the face of the earth, even if its politics for the time being are hostile, that does not thank God for Great Britain'. (Extract from the speech of the Prime Minister of New South Wales at Manchester as reported in the ('North Eastern Daily Gazette.')

* * * *

What's In A Name?

'The author of the book is a writer named Adurrazha-Mukhtaribne Makhmued.' (From an evening newspaper).

At literary parties, when people say 'I did not catch your name', he laughingly replies, 'No, it is not very infectious'.

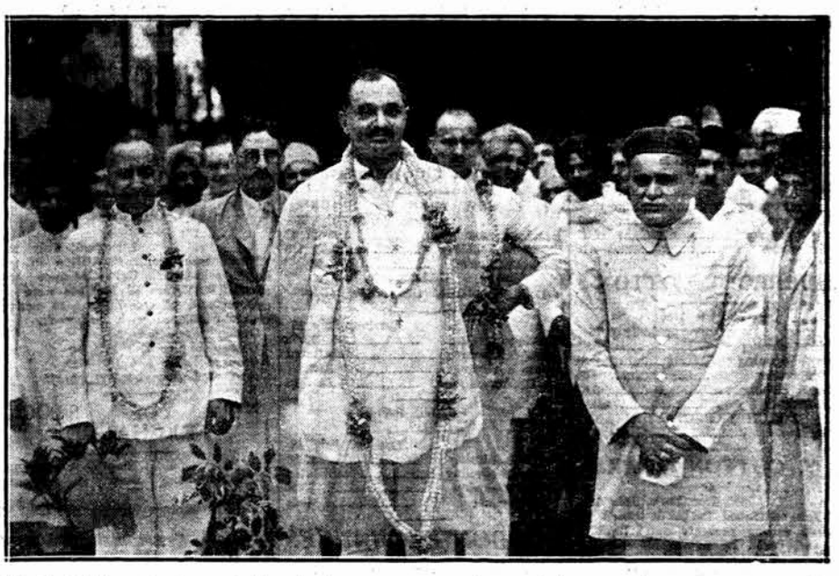
* * * *

Austria's Infant Prodigy

A correspondent says he can safely contradict the rumour that Prince Starhemberg is a possible Emperor of Ethiopia. He adds: Wicked tongues also say: 'The prince has always been an infant prodigy'. 'How?', 'Well, at the age of four, he was already as intelligent as he is to-day.'

A millionaire's daughter told a Detroit court on July 4 that she was destitute. The girl, Georgina Gier, was sent to the State hospital.

Her father, interviewed in his mansion, said she was his daughter by his first wife. He would say no more.



H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar performed the opening ceremony of the city booking office of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway at Jamnagar on the 11th inst. Photo shows His Highness in the midst of the Railway Officials.

TRAGEDY AT "THE CAPITOL"

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, (By Mail.)

Last night at the Capitol Cinema while the picture "Black Bandit" was on the second show, a healthy and strong Muslim suddenly expired from heart failure while enjoying the picture. He leaves behind him a large family.

Commander-in-Chief For Secunderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 17.

The Commander-in-Chief of India is expected to pay a visit to Secunderabad shortly. He will inspect the Secunderabad military units on July 27 and 28.

Cambay, July 17.—A Cambay correspondent wires to-day: The Tapa Gachha Amar Jain Shala Sangh has passed a resolution condemning the lecture delivered by Sjt. Parmanand Kuverji Kapadia as President of the Second Jain Uvaka Parishad which, it alleges, has attempted to deal a blow at the deep-rooted and universally followed principles of Jainism."

FIRE MENACE IN NAGPUR CINEMAS

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 16.

Mr. Samiullakhan, President, Nagpur Municipality, paid a visit to all talkie houses in Nagpur to-day and inspected the safety and sanitation arrangements. Except in two houses he found the arrangements were adequate. He will now move the District Authorities that licenses granted to the two houses should be cancelled as the same are unsafe and unsanitary.

AIR MAIL LOSS MYSTERY

Karachi Merchants Perturbed Over Disappearance

KARACHI, July 16.

Business circles are greatly perturbed here over the mysterious disappearance of official reports, personal letters, and business documents, sent by firms in Karachi by airmail to their principals in London. Most of the airmail has failed to reach their destination.

To-day the Karachi firms were non-plused when they received cables from their principals in London asking why the usual weekly information had not reached them.

One large shipping agency has lost its entire mail posted on June 19 and 30. Members of the staff of a large oil concern report that a great many of their letters have not reached the addressees and in some cases remittances to those at home have never reached them thereby leaving them without sufficient funds.

The seriousness of the matter is obvious. Firms, who previously cabled certain information now use the airmail instead, but are faced with the problem of not knowing which of the written information has failed to reach its destination.

The Imperial Airways do not admit their fault. They say that they are merely carriers, the same as a railway or a shipping line.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Post Master on the subject, pointing out the vital importance of giving this matter immediate and searching attention.—United Press.

WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS

S African Goodwill Mission For India

SIMLA, July 18.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" indicate there is no basis for the press report that there will be another Cape Town Conference to evolve a Gentleman's Agreement on the outstanding questions affecting the position of Indians in South Africa.

Authorities here feel that such reports are likely to prejudice the tour of the "Good-will Mission" from South Africa coming out to India in September.

It is pointed out that it has been definitely given out in South Africa that the "Good-will Mission" will have nothing to do with political questions and they would not enter into any negotiations behind the back of the Union Parliament. —United Press.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN MINOR GIRLS

SHEIKHUPURA, July 18.

Sardar Mahendra Singh, a Sub-Inspector of Police C.I.D., accompanied by some other police officers raided yesterday Thathaali, Kotmurad Mochiwalli and other villages and recovered from the houses of Bajigars five minor and two adult girls who had been either kidnapped by them or purchased from other kidnappers. Sale deeds of some of the girls were found in their possession.

The police have arrested a gang of Bajigars in this connection.—United Press.

WARNER BROS.' GAY AND SPICY MUSICAL WITH NEW SONG HITS

SONS O' GUNS

WITH
JOAN BLONDELL
JOE E. BROWN

and a Riotous Regiment of Singing and Dancing Stars

HEAR THE NEW SONGS.....
See the Speciality Dance
'A BUCK AND A QUARTER A DAY'

Laughs! Romance! Girls!

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE
Book early 'Phone— 21200.

DURING THE LAST WEEK
20,697
"PRABHAT" FANS Enjoyed the GRANDEUR of—

Amar Jyoti
("IMMORTAL FLAME")

Which Is CONTINUED in
3rd WEEK AT Krishna

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 18

Previous closing	12.30
To-day's opening	12.29
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.17
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 18

Previous closing	6.64
To-day's opening	6.61
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.64
Difference	nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 220

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 18

Cotton continued to be depressed by renewed selling pressure and liquidation influenced by favourable weather and crop reports which also induced considerable hedge selling. There was on the other hand no support with the result that prices fell steadily with nothing to check the decline.

Operations in October commenced at 12.29 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables, week-end liquidation and hedging with October gradually declining to 12.20 when renewed selling pressure drove the price further back to 12.17 i.e. 13 points down which was the closing rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.41/12.40) 12.29/12.28
December (12.37/12.36) 12.29/12.24
January (12.32/12.31) 12.21/12.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 18

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (7.07) 7.04
American October (6.67) 6.64
Egyptian July (10.09) 10.05
Egyptian October (10.00) 9.96

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 18

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 220 and Rs. 222-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 220 with New York closing futures 13 points down.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 18

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 18

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£187 1/4 buyers £187 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Firm) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 7/8 to £41 3/8) closed

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 5/8 value) £16 1/2 paid and buyers

Dunlop June (£19 1/2) £19 1/2 sellers

Lightning June (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2

RUBBER

Spot (£7 11/16 buyers) closed

Forward (£7 13/16 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13 3/8) £13 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£18 5/6 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 9/16 sellers) £15 1/2 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 18

Previous closing	5.02 27/32
To-day's opening	5.03 1/8
To-day's closing	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 18

Previous closing	5.02 13/16
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	5.03
Difference	+.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 18

Previous closing	75.86
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	75.90
Difference	+.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 15/16 and then improved to 5.03 with a steady tendency.

Franc opened at 75.88 and then eased to 75.90 on lack of support.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 18

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 18

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-10) £6-18-9

DISCOUNTS

London, July 18

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 18

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.72 5/8) 5.73
New York on Bombay (37.97) 37.98
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Milan (63.62) 63.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 18

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 48/14, 48/14 and 48/15. The market was fairly active on scattered speculative buying but movements were small and restricted. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/15, 48/15 and 49.

Gold opened quiet but steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/4/9. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying with prices rather easier on some selling. The market closed quiet at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 18

Wheat September	4 11 9
Wheat May 1937	4 12 9
Linseed September	8 9 3
Linseed May 1937	7 9 3

The market was steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 18

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 89 1/2 and October 79 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying with the enquiry was restricted by foreign uncertainties.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 18

Chicago wheat quotations were unavailable.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 18

3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 18

There was keen competition in moderate selection. Gold clearance was effected. Values of Merinos were 5 centum and of crossbreds 10 centum dearer compared with last week.

Greasy lower (0-9) 0-7
Greasy higher (1-9 1/2) 1-8
Scoured lower (1-0 1/2) 0-10
Scoured higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 18

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 1/2) dol 69 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 62 1/8) dol 62 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 125 1/2) dol 126 1/4

LONDON MONEY MARKET

No Material Change

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 18

The money market underwent no material change in the past week. Conditions remained very comfortable. Business generally was quiet. The Bank of England was again a large gold purchaser thus preventing any hardening discount rates.

London Clearing Banks' deposits in June reached the new high record 2,228,676,000 sterling which shows an increase of 43,420,000 compared with May while advances increased 8.5 million sterling compared with the previous month indicating demand for banking accommodation continuing its slow expansion.

Wall Street was quietly irregular.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Limited Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 18

Jutes ruled firm and moderate business was put through. In coals there was limited turnover at somewhat steady rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/14/6; three and half per cent Government paper 100/3; three per cent loan 1951/54 104/3; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/9 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/11

Banks: Allahabad pref 148; Reserve Bank 137/4.

Cotton: New Victoria pref 4/11.

Coals: Bengal 275 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/2 small lots; Burrakur 13/14; New Beerbhoom 13/2; New Manbhoom 60/8; Standard 33/4 small lots.

Jutes: Anglo India 399; Bally 184; Belvedere 345; Budge Budge 275/8 small lots; Howrah 49/8; Hukumchand pref 108; Kamarhatty 490; Lothian pref 152/8; Reliance 68/12; Nuddea 39/4.

Miscellaneous: Agra Electric 128; Bhagalpur Electric 8/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 21/4; Bengal Telephone pref 14/8; Benares Electric 16/4; Jubbulpore Electric 13/12; Shahjahanpur Electric 6/4; Muttra Electric 10/14; Patna Electric 20/8; Bengal Iron 5/9; Britannia Building and Iron 3/15; British India Corporation ordy 3/15.

Sugars: Cawnpore 38/4; Purtabpore pref 16/12; Rohtas 17/14.

Teas: Bishnauth 28/8; Dufflaghur 13/4; Hasirama 40/4; New Terai 10/10; Tezpore ordy 9/1.

Debentures: Five and half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee Property 101/8; five and half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property 101/4.—A. P.

(Continued from column 4.)

inter-caste marriages but has only changed the law as to succession.

Lastly the golden rule in the case of special and religious reforms is to leave in the matter to the good sense of the community itself. To rush through such a piece of legislation is nothing but sentimentalism.

For these reasons the Bill should not be passed into law.

LEVANT FAIR AT BARI (ITALY)

Invitation To International Co-operation

The seventh exhibition of the Levant Fair, which will be held at Bari (Italy) from the 6th to 21st next September, will be a further confirmation of the co-operating will of Italy, and as well, proof of the progress that, in spite of all obstacles, have reached the various national entities both western and eastern.

It will further be a detailed testimonial of the degree of capacity reached by Italy in the branch of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce etc. and above all a clear demonstration of the attracting power exerted by the Levant Fair.—The international market that Bari is getting ready to prepare, will as usual constitute a suitable device for overcoming the present economic difficulties and a remarkable step towards recovery.

In this respect the Levant Fair is substantially a real expression of modern Italy.—As Mussolini said—"The Bari Fair is the link between East and West."—and summons all peoples of the two sides to meet on the Italian coast where all the ideal and practical conditions for revival of traffics exist.

In order to fulfil such a double task, the Levant Fair has oriented its actions in a speedy way towards new trade needs and regulations, as the import-export negotiations will be developed in the Bari market as they are in all other European Markets. The Fair is organised with 10 commercial sections, and also contains special exhibitions and a commercial department. Private compensations are entertained and special meetings complete the Fair programme.

Special travel facilities are given both to the exhibitors and the visitors as well. So far, this year, the exhibiters are more than 5,000 and over 40 Foreign nations are represented. Over a million visitors went to the last year Bari Fair.

Undoubtedly this forthcoming exhibition will help to tie again the scattered threads of international trade, summoning the Countries to the powerful call of work.

The Honorary Delegate in India of the Bari Fair is Capt. F. A. Giola—Post Box 471, Bombay—to whom references for all particulars required are to be made.

Inter-Caste Marriage Bill

The following statement on Dr. Bhugvandas' Bill to validate marriages between different castes of Hindus is issued by Mr. G. G. Guttal and 19 other pleaders of Karnatak on behalf of the Akhila Karnatak Sanatana Dharma Rakshaka Sabha, Dharwar:

The fundamental principle of legislature is that no measure should be passed unless there is a popular demand or a political necessity in the interest of the state is clearly established. The proposed measure does not stand this test for a moment and no case is made out by its author in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill. It is beyond one's comprehension to know how the present law in this respect retards the progress of the Hindu community. As to "hardship on individual cases" we are reminded of the saying that hard cases make bad laws.

The important question is how many voluntarily intended marriages between parties of different cases fall through because of this legal obstacle. An honest answer from all those who know the different strata of Hindu castes would be that there are practically no such cases.

There are no doubt some cases of erotic nature. We cannot seek legislation of far reaching consequences and affecting the entire Hindu community to validate such microscopic number of feverish marriages.

The Smrits do not support; nor do the commentators. Yet the Courts of Justice in many provinces have on the ground of custom upheld inter-marriages in the same case or tribe or Varna. Further the Special Marriage Act (Act III of 1923) has already provided for the validity of such i.e.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 18.

B C RATES—

T T D D	1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T	266 3/8
Banks selling T T	264 7/8
Banks buying T T	262 1/8

PARIS—

Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	560

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D	55 5/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D	55 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D	86 3/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D	80 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D	156 3/8

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D	92 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 17th instant	5.03
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 18th instant	7.33
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/8 17/32
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers.

Central: Generally fair, continued warm possibly thunder showers.

Western: Partly cloudy, showers probable.

17th instant	75.85
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.73 3/4
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.35 3/4
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm 17th instant	19.30 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	5.02 13/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant	7.37 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 16th instant	£6-18-11
Gold 17th instant	£6-18-10
Silver London Ready 16th instant	19 11/16
17th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 16th instant	19 11/16
17th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready. 16th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 16th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 16th instant	3/4 p.c.
17th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c
Tone:—Easy	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 18.

July	212.50—240
September	209.60—240
October	207.60—230
November	206.30—270
January	205.60—269

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 18.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P	201	197	192	188	
Punjab	201	197	192	188	
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208	...
Oomra No. 1	228	226	222	218	...
C. P. No. 2	224	221	218	214	...
C. P. No. 2	...	241	237	234	230
Broach Amer.	...	251	247	244	240
Punjab-Amer.	...	276	272	269	265
Surat	...	273	269	266	262
Rajpipla	...	282	278	275	271
Newari					

SMALL NARROW TRADING SESSION

Operators Hesitant And Undertone Quiet

Bombay, July 18.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators are becoming hesitant and the undertone of the market was quiet.

As pointed out before, the market is correcting the overbought State and recent liquidation is improving the technical situation but unless prices become attractive, the market lacks like sagging

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 730 and declined to Rs. 721-4 while Bombay Burma shares also followed the last two digits of Tata Steel Dfds., but the first figure of hundred shows a difference of Rs. 200. Cement shares ruled steady and Mill shares were quiet.

Recently Bombay Burma shares have arrested the attention of the market. There is increased speculative activity in these shares and some professionals are manipulating the market. At the moment the market is under the full control of big interests and they may succeed in manipulating the market but we see no chance in them, beyond speculative outbursts and it will be advisable to have no interest in these shares. For the guidance of readers, below we give previous records of these shares.

In 1929 the profit earned was Rs. 48,83,000 and a dividend of Rs. 32/8 was given. Highest price

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 18.

Century 151 150 151
Bom. Dyeing 687 685 680 687
Kohinoor 216 220 218 212
Central India 250 246
New Great 113/2
Simplex 66 63 65 64/4
Swadeshi 163 165 164 165 166/4
Bundi 37/6 37/4
I. Cement 512 511 515 512
Punjab 26/8 26/4 26/4
Shahabad 502 503 506
Andhra 1692 1690 1681 1677
Tata Hydro 182/8
Tata Power 1687 1690 1675 1681 1673 1677 1672
Tram. Ord. 160 159/11
T. Steel Dfd. 736 722 730 720 725 722 726 720 721
T. Steel Ord. 182/8 182/4 183 180/12 182/4 181/4 181/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/8 164
Bellapur 206 207 206
B. Steam 306
B. Burma 526 531 526 523 521 522

reached was Rs. 860 and the lowest Rs. 370.

In 1930, profits were Rs. 36,27,000 and a dividend of Rs. 22½ was declared. Highest price registered was Rs. 610 and the lowest Rs. 570.

In 1931 profits earned were Rs. 22,53,000 and dividend awarded was Rs. 17/8. Highest price was Rs. 620 and the lowest Rs. 510.

In 1932 profits amounted to Rs. 13,83,000 and dividend given was Rs.15. Highest price was Rs. 465 and the lowest Rs. 390.

In 1933 profits made were Rs. 8,76,000 and dividend of Rs. 10 was declared. Highest price reached was Rs. 460 and the lowest Rs. 315.

In 1934 profits made amounted to Rs. 5,62,000 and a dividend of Rs. 7½ was given. Highest price recorded was Rs. 390 and the lowest was Rs. 315.

In 1935, profits made were Rs. 7,77,000 and a dividend of Rs. 10 was declared. Highest price was Rs. 425 and the lowest was Rs. 315.

As compared with previous years money is cheap to-day and most of the industrial shares are on a basis of 4 per cent yield. It is generally believed that profits this year will be slightly under Rs 10 lakhs with a prospect of a dividend of Rs. 12/8. These figures tell the past story and it will help intending buyers in finding out what should be the investment price level. Of course, speculation will play its part in shaping the course of price level but investors must see things for themselves.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	292 8
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	687 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	151 4
100 Central India	246 4
100 Colaba	124 6
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	116 4
100 Gokak	198 12
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	55 0
100 Khatau	63 12
100 Kohinoor	218 12
250 Laxmi	587 8
100 Madhavji	5 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Model	39 0
50 Mysore	81 4
200 New Great	113 2
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	1800 0
50 Simplex	64 4
100 Swadeshi	166 4
100 Swan	88 12
25 Tata	9 4
500 Vishnu	1205 0
1000 Western	760 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	119 0
25-50 Central	36 10
500 Imperial	1597 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	395 4
50-100 India	136 0
100 Reserve Bank	139 12
5 Union	5 11

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	37 4
70 Gwalior	128 12
160 Indian	511 14
40 Katni Defd.	2370 0
100 Katni Ordinary	390 0
75 Okha	283 12
10 Punjab	26 6
100 Shahabad	506 4
70 United	143 0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13 2
15-75 New India	48 4
200 Oriental	5605 0
10-50 Vulcan	8 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	179 6
100 Andhra Valley	1677 8
10 Ajmer	13 12
50 Bombay Tram	159 11
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	182 8
1000 Tata Power	1672 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	925 0
100 C. Province	99 12
100 Dhond Baramati	108 0
100 Gujrat	91 0
100 Mandra Bnon	101 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500 Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	38 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	721 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	181 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	221 4
50 Belapur Sugar	206 4
250 Bombay Steam	306 4
125 Bombay Burma	521 14
50 Bombay Burma Con.	178 12
Ash. Br. B. Petrol	5-7-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 8
100 Indian Bleaching	118 2
100 Indian Radio Defd.	535 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	531 4
1000 Port Canning	573 12
15 Scindia	19 5
30 Premier Construction	83 8
25 Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1485 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	306 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/13
3 per cent 1951/54 103/14
3 per cent 1941 104/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 108
4 per cent 1943 111/2
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 111
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/4
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 110/10
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109/10
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/4
6 per cent N P T 1955 131-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 100/3 and closed at Rs. 100/2.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 18.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-18-10 and London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 75.85. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.02 27/32. London silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/16d to 19 5/8d. with Chinese selling. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1 2 3/8. Montreal silver market was dull and prices were unchanged to 5 points up. The local market was dull with a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD			
Ready	34	4	3
Shravan delivery	34	4	6
Shravan Teji-mandi	0	2	3
Bhadarva delivery	34	5	0
Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0	4	6
SILVER			
Ready	48	14	6
Shravan delivery	48	14	6
Shravan Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Bhadarva delivery	49	0	0
Bhadarva Teji-mandi	1	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 18.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 227 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 219/4 on increased selling pressure. Longs are liquidating their purchases but later on there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 220/4, while Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 223/4. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 3 points and the local market ruled quiet with a small business. The market closed to-day firm with professional buying.

Broach J/A	235 0 0
Broach A/M	221 12 0
Oomra July	208 0 0
Oomra D/J	200 12 0
Bengal July	190 0 0
Bengal D/J	166 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 17.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1734/50	102
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	116
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1962/47	118
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/4

7 p.c Katni 1st	132 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	1667 3
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	164 9
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9-6-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	662 8

JAP ATTACK ON NANDA KOT

Leader Of Party To Arrive At Calcutta On Sunday

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

It is now definitely learnt that the leader of the Japanese Himalayan expedition will arrive in Calcutta on July 19, while his three colleagues will arrive on August 7, the day when they start for their destination.

Their names are Ichio Yamadata (leader), Yaichi Hotta, Manso Hamano and Iwao Yuasu. They all belong to the Japanese Alpine Party of the University of Rikkyo.

The target of their attack is the peak called the Nanda Kot of the Kumayun Himalayas and is situated within British India. The peak Nanda Kot which rises 23,560 ft. is, however, not the highest peak in this section of the Himalayas and the reason why the Japanese expedition has concentrated their attention on this comparatively insignificant peak is to be found in the message received from Japan to the effect that Nanda Kot has to be selected because of the inaccessibility of the other peaks to the Japanese owing to the prohibition of their entry to countries like Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet where higher and more majestic peaks of the Himalayas exist. Even in the present plan of attacking the Nanda Kot passports have been issued to the members of the expedition on condition that "they will not under any circumstances enter Tibet."

PLAN OF ATTACK.

Since June, July and August comprise the destructive monsoon season, the Rikkyo expedition plans to attack the peak during the period between late in August and early in October when fair weather generally prevails.

Within a radio of 10 miles from Nanda Kot are situated the Nanda Devi, 25,645 ft., the highest mountain in British India and 10 other peaks of a height of 20,000 ft. which possess geological, but not popular names. The Nanda Kot, however, is twice as high as the highest mountain of Japan. According to the party's plan, if its members are successful in conquering the Nanda Kot they will attempt to scale th Nanda Devi which is still invincible like the Everest.

The luggage of the expedition has to be carried from Almora to the foot of the peak by 70 to 80 porters who will be recruited locally. From Maltri, which is the last village on its route, to the Nanda Kot the party will enter the mountain region and proceed up the glaciers. Only after its arrival at Narspanpatti, 11,000 ft. above the sea-level and the establishment of the base camp, will the real battle of ascending the virgin peak begin.

The last attempt made on the Nanda Kot was made by Longstaff in 1905 who attained a height of 21,000 ft. The Rikkyo expedition plans to proceed along the north-eastern ridge of the Nanda Kot following in the footsteps of Longstaff.—A. P

"DASTARDLY OUTRAGE"

OOTACAMUND, July 18.

The following telegram was sent to His Majesty by the Governor last night on behalf of the people of the Madras Presidency, my Government and myself. I respectfully convey to your Majesty our feeling of utmost horror at the dastardly outrage and our profound thankfulness and most loyal congratulations on your Majesty's providential escape.—A. P.

New Howrah Bridge Contract Confirmed

Bengal Government Dash Hopes Of Indian Combine

The Government of Bengal have confirmed the recommendation of the Howrah Bridge Commissioners to give the contract to the Cleveland, Bridge and Engineering Company, a British firm of Engineers. Thus all hopes of official intervention in favour of the Indian Combine, have been disappointed.

It will be recalled that Indian opinion was so unanimous on this point that an adjournment motion was tabled in the Assembly. Though the Government spokesman then proclaimed his sympathy with the Indian demand, and assured that he would take up the matter with the Bengal Government, it is, therefore, all the more surprising that a British firm has annexed the "Two Crore Derby."

Bombay Provincial Parliamentary Board

PREPARATIONS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

Sjts. K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi and S. K. Patil were elected members of the Provincial Parliamentary Board at a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

Rupees five hundred have been sanctioned for the arrangements of the A. I. C. C meeting to be held in Bombay during the last week of this month.

CONGRESS HOUSE

The question of the People's Jinnah Hall and the Congress has been postponed for further consideration, by the B.P.C.C. meeting.

DISFIGUREMENT OF BUILDINGS

Indian P. W. D. Order On Aerials

SIMLA, (By Mail)

That aerials for radio sets disfigure Government buildings is the opinion expressed by the Public Works authorities, and it is understood that the various Government officials have been told that no aerial should be set up without first obtaining the sanction of the Public Works Department regarding the design for the same.

This advice has led some officials to suggest that Government should consider the provision of aerials of proper design as a normal part of the building equipment, and that the best solution will be for Government to have aerials of a uniform type and design set up on Government buildings where radio sets are installed. Whether the cost of the aerial will be borne by official tenants or by Government remains to be determined.

The circular of instruction issued at present disapproves of the existing pratice of setting up cheap bamboo pole aerials.

MAN LOOKS OUT OF TRAIN WINDOW, AND DIES

LONDON (By Mail).

A man with blood streaming from his forehead hung out of the window of a carriage attached to a Liverpool street—Chingford train when it pulled in at Bethnal Green Junction station. He was taken, unconscious, to St. Peter's Hospital. He died last night.

He was identified as John G. Graver, of Belgrave-road, Walthamstow. He was alone in the carriage.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO LATE SIR FAZLI

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI: (By Mail).

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Delhi was held at the Arabic College to mourn the death of Sir Fazl-e-Hussain. Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, presided. Khwaja Hasan Nizami who was the first to speak, moved the following resolution.

HIS UNTIMELY DEATH

"This public meeting of the citizens of Delhi places on record its sincere grief over the untimely death of Miyan Sir Fazl-e-Hussain who was one of the few great statesmen and patriots of India, whose powerful personality and political ideals went a long way to influence India's political history of the last decade and whose high sense of public duty and determined pursuit of immediate practical achievements inspired his supporters and opponents alike with admiration. This meeting desires to convey its sincere condolence to the bereaved family and prays for the peace of the departed soul".

GLOWING TRIBUTE PAID

The Khwaja paid a glowing tribute to Sir Fazl-e-Hussain's qualities of head and heart and declared that his death at the present juncture was nothing short of a catastrophe for the whole country in general and the Punjab in particular. The resolution was seconded by Mulla Wahidi, editor of the "Nizam-ul-Mashaikh".

HAND IN INDIA'S HISTORY

Mr. Asaf Ali, in his concluding speech, stated that Miyan Fazl-e-Hussain was the most outstanding personality of the Punjab and had a hand in moulding the political history of India, during the last decade. He declared that his friends and foes alike respected him for his ability and wisdom and added that it was India's misfortune that great leaders were leaving this world in rapid succession, leaving gaps, which could not be filled.

He remarked that Sir Fazl-e-Hussain was a staunch Nationalist and that Punjab had been deprived of the services of a great leader, whose place would remain unoccupied for a long time to come.

The resolution was passed standing. Prayers were also offered for the soul of the departed leader.

SCOTLAND YARD GETS BUSY

Appeals For Witnesses Who Saw Hyde Park Outrage

LONDON, July 17.

Scotland Yard has issued an appeal requesting any persons who were in the immediate vicinity of McMahon (who was arrested in connection with the outrage on the King) and who witnessed the occurrence to communicate with them.

Scores of telephone messages were received at the Scotland Yard to-night in response to the appeal for witnesses. A. C. I. D. officer has been detailed specially to deal with these calls.

There have also been a number of personal callers and it is expected, after to-morrow they will bring statements that must be investigated.

Every informant will be interviewed and several days are likely to elapse before a complete report is available.—Reuter.

KARACHI DEEPLY CONCERNED

KARACHI, July 17.

The Corporation passed a resolution this evening expressing deep concern at the news of attempt on the King's life and thanked the Almighty for his providential escape and felicitated the King thereon.—A. P.

BOMBAY SHOCKED

The following telegram has been sent to the Government of Bombay by the Mayor for being despatched to the Secretary of State for India:

"Bombay citizens are greatly shocked to learn of the attempt on His Majesty's life and are profoundly grateful for His Majesty's providential escape".

NATIONALIST NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

Ajmer Meeting On Restoration Of Shahidgunj Mosque And Durgah Musjid

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER (By Mail)

A meeting of the Muslims was held here under the presidentship of Maulana Moinuddin to pass resolutions for the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque and the Kalindery Masjid in the Durgah of Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer, but at the meeting the second issue was entirely ignored to the disappointment of the Muslim public who mustered strong.

NATIONALIST GAGGED?

The meeting ended in a great confusion after Mr. Peyaray Meya, a Nationalist, was refused permission to address the audience on the restoration of the Durgah Masjid to its proper use.

This greatly irritated the members, who felt that an affair of local interest ought to have been brought up for discussion.

OUR SHORT STORY

"INEXPLICABLE"

By "MASI"

The road—if road it could be called—through whose narrow breadth, the Vauxhall Sports two seater shot forward, was a deep stretch of uninviting blackness. On either side it had shrubs and stunted trees, sparcely covered with meagre foliage, all turning away from the north, with their branches looking in the darkness like stiff ghostly hair blown by a perpetual wind. The night was already dark and the moon was not due to rise till one o'clock. A faint breeze was blowing, and in the distance the light of a signal gleamed like a great red star.

For some time the road ran dead straight: then came a T bend. When the car turned abruptly, it was brought to a sudden stand-still. The man at the wheel saw something. He took out a touch and flashed it towards the object. It was an old man trudging through the road. He shouted something which was not distinct but the man from the car heard the word 'lift' and he unhesitatingly obeyed. With a groan of relief the old man who had been picked up sank back amongst the cushioned seats, carefully, almost tenderly, aided by the driver. The driver, who was a doctor of Medicine, examined the 'picked-up man' and found that there was no immediate danger. He thought further that there would be no harm in his taking the old man to Mrs. Rao's house, where he had been urgently summoned to attend a patient, and then to bring him back to the city. The rush of cold air, as the car swung round and started off, was like new life to the old man and the next moment he fell into a deep slumber.

* * * *

"Niwar Villa" stood on the lonely road between Kalyanpur and Mathura. Everyone has seen Mrs. Rao—riding in a new model Ford—a dark eyed, inscrutable woman of uncertain age. Nobody knew her; everyone speculated upon her identity and wondered what brought her to the outskirts of Kalyanpur and the loneliness of "Niwar Villa," until they learnt that she was the widow of a wealthy millowner. Apparently she chose "Niwar Villa," not because she loved a secluded place, but because it was near the place where her 'late' husband was born and brought up. As the clock began to strike eleven, the two seater of the doctor wound up through an avenue of anaemic-looking trees, and drew up before the perron of "Niwar Villa." Leaving the sleeping companion in the car, he ascended the steps leading to the front door. He rang the bell and waited for the opening of the door. A minute passed and nothing moved in the house. He rang a second time with the same result. The third attempt was equally unsuccessful in eliciting any sign of life. He was surprised. He reflected for a moment or two and then came to a decision. After all nobody would question him if he had to peep in. He tried the handle and it turned without difficulty. As he entered the lighted drawing room, he found a note on the small table that stood before the window addressed to him. He took it and found the following message:

"Will you please wait till twelve. The patient is being brought down in a car—Sujata Rao."

He read the message once again. Queer, he thought. Why should a patient, that too a dying patient, be brought to such a secluded place for medical examination, he could not understand. While he was debating the question whether to wait for another quarter of an hour or not, the telephone on the table in front of him began to ring. Monotonously, insistently, the instrument went on sounding in the silent room, but no one came to answer the call. The young doctor looked at it—his mind recalled to the circumstances of the moment. Should he let it go on ringing till the operator gave up in despair, or should he take the call? One thing was obvious on the face of it: the call could not be for him. But that was no conclusive reason why he should not take it. All he wanted to do was to tell the operator that there was nobody in the house. He lifted the receiver and heard a deep masculine gruff voice.

"Look here, Sujata, the old man has escaped. Wait for me. I shall be right down there." Before the doctor could speak anything there was a click and silence. He hung up the receiver and looked round to see he was not observed taking the phone call. There was nobody. The young doctor was puzzled. Who was the old man? Wherefrom had he escaped? He had hardly recovered from the surprise before he heard an ambulance stop before the house and, looking through the curtains, saw Mrs. Rao alight. She was followed by a patient in a stretcher. "I am so sorry, doctor," apologised Mrs. Rao, as she entered the room accompanied by the patient in the stretcher. It was a girl. "It's all right, Mrs. Rao," answered the doctor in the same measured tone. "Is this the patient?"

It was not on Mrs. Rao, but on the patient, that the doctor's attention was rivetted. In her simple dress she looked a girl of exquisite beauty with her dark curly hair and her slim, perfectly poised figure. The perfect moulding of her face, the red rose lips, the firm little chin, the ivory whiteness of her skin, left him breathless.

"This is my servant girl," it was Mrs. Rao's voice and then almost with a wrench the doctor turned his attention to the elderly woman. "It was a nasty accident," she continued. "As she was coming down the stairs she slipped and fell down. Her head hit on the sharp edge of a wooden plank. It was a murderous blow. I did not think much of it all the time, but really if you will look for yourself——"

"Let me examine the patient," said the doctor hurriedly, and turning round to the dark ugly man, who followed Mrs. Rao from the ambulance, he added: "Will you please bring my bag from my car?"

Mrs. Rao apologising again went into the kitchen to order out hot water, etc. It all so happened that for a few minutes that the young doctor found himself alone with the patient. It was then that the girl on the stretcher, to the great surprise of the doctor, opened her eyes slowly and faced him with an appeal in them. It was a more lovely face than the doctor had imagined, a sweet, ingenuous face, and one that told of truth and courage. She was breathless, hardly able to speak.

"I want you to take me away from here," she said in a low tone. "Can you—will you—?"

"But how——"

"I don't care how you do it. I know you can suggest something— —"

It was Mrs. Rao who returned then. The girl's eyes suddenly closed. The man returned with the hand bag and the doctor's examination was brief.

"I hope she's all right, doctor," said Mrs. Rao anxiously.

"I am afraid," began the doctor in not altogether a pleasant tone, "this is a serious case. It requires immediate admission to the Hospital."

"Hospital," repeated Mrs. Rao sharply. "Why?"

The doctor looked at her steadily.

"Because this may prove fatal if kept on here."

There was a brief but embarrassing silence. Mrs. Rao and the dark ugly man exchanged glances.

"Very good," she said hastily. "There is no reason why she should not go, though it may be very inconvenient."

As the doctor turned round he met the open eyes of the girl on the stretcher for a fraction of a second. The sign of gratitude reflected therein touched the doctor to the heart.

The doctor saw the girl back to the ambulance and when he turned round to his car yet another surprise awaited him. The old man whom he picked up on the road had disappeared. How? Nobody could explain!

* * * *

At half past six the next morning the young doctor was awakened by a firm tapping on his door. He sat up in bed, glared vindictively in the direction whence the din came, and ungraciously inquired what was wanted. The answering voice was that of Govind, his versatile assistant.

"May I come in, doctor," enquired Govind.

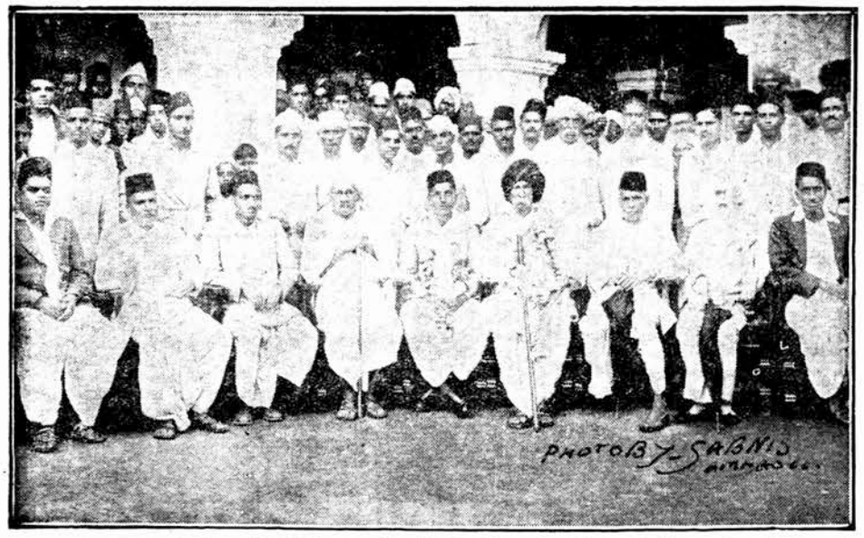
"Come in," said the doctor after a second's hesitation.

"This I found in your car, doctor," said Govind on entering the room. The doctor looked at the thing attentively. It was a small pocket diary. He was wide awake now. The diary of course did not belong to him, but how it came to be picked up in his car, he could not understand. His mind went over the events of last night. Obviously it must have slipped from the pockets of the 'picked-up' old man. As he took the dairy from his assistant something slipped out from it. He hastily picked it up and turned it. His jaw dropped! It was a small photograph of the girl whom he got admitted to the Hospital the night before!! What connection had they? What interest had the old man in the girl? He was unable to comprehend. Slowly he turned over the diary. The owner seemed to be one Ramji Nath Rao, a name written on the cover of the diary. Besides various entries of money, he found one more interesting thing and that was the address of "Sastri & Sastri" the well-known Solicitors. He made a careful note of this information. He had many professional calls to pay that morning. It was eleven when he was returning home after finishing his morning visits, and it so happened that he had to pass through the "Registered Office" of "Sastri & Sastri." Instantly the car stopped. Why he did so he could not explain. He was so interested and absorbed in the matter, on which he has stumbled by accident, he never thought for a moment why or what for he called on the Solicitors. He was fortunate enough to find the Junior Sastri in the office, and after some delay, was ushered in. The Solicitor was a tall, thin bald-headed man. He looked up at the doctor through his thick, concave glasses and from the doctor to the doctor's card.

"Sit down, doctor," he said with a faint smile. "It's a long time since I saw you."

After the usual formalities, the

(Continued on page 46)



Amraoti's send-off to Shri Sidharam Swami Manjalgaonkar, Lingayat Guru, who has been included in the Olympic Team of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal.

Late Prof. P. B. Naik

An Appreciation

(BY S.. K. PATIL.)

The death of Mr. P. B. Naik, the late Professor of Baroda College, which occurred on Saturday last at Vengurla in Ratnagiri District, has removed from Maharashtra and our country an educationist of a very high character. He was one of that rare type of social workers who had made social service a mission of their life. Education to those who could not have it otherwise was the life-long task to which the late Prof. Naik was wedded throughout his long life of seventy-two years.

Prof. Naik was a keen student of History and Economics and was successful in knocking "The Cobden Medal" of the Bombay University in 1888, in which year he took his degree. After serving for a year or two in a high school at Surat, he joined the staff of the Baroda College in 1891, where he worked as a professor of History and Economics for a continuous period of 32 years until he retired in the year 1923. At College he was a very popular professor and used to take keen interest in sports. For a number of years he was an examiner of the Bombay University in the subjects he taught.

The greatest contribution of the late Prof. Naik to the public service was his association with an educational institution called "Kudaldeshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj" for an unbroken period of 42 years. He was one of the pioneers of this educational trust and soon became its permanent secretary. Inspired by a missionary zeal, he nursed this institution in its infancy at great personal sacrifice.

THE LATE PROF. P. B. NAIK

With a capital of over two lakhs the "V. V. Samaj" to-day can boast of achievements for the realisation of which the late Prof. Naik was mainly responsible. Hundreds of students—in all cases poor and helpless—have been enabled to have the benefits of education with the help of facilities given by this educational trust.

The late Prof. Naik was a true gentleman, very amiable and unassuming. Even in his late sixties he had the energy and enthusiasm of a young man in his teens. He was an incorrigible optimist and had an abiding faith in the kindness of man. As a social reformer he had had his due measure and more of the criticism of his activities. His utter indifference to this criticism coupled with steadfast devotion to his mission made him a successful pioneer. Looking back to his life of public service spread over almost half a century, one must say that his was a life truly lived in the service of his brethren.

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal.

Teacher (feigning ignorance): "What is lipstick, Kenneth?"

Kenneth: "What women put on their lips to make them red."

Teacher: "I know many women who do not colour their lips."

Kenneth: "Please, sir, I mean ladies, not women."

LINGAYAT GURU FOR BERLIN OLYMPIAD

Send Off To Shri Sidharam Swami Manjalgaonkar

(From Our Amraoti Correspondent.)

Much sensation was created in the Lingayat Community when Shri Guru Sidharam Swami Manjalgaonkar of the Bhima Shankar Math, Budhawara, was included as an athlete in the team of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal which has sailed for Berlin to attend the International Olympic Tournaments. Sidharam Swami is the first Lingayat Guru from this province who is making a voyage to a foreign country, in defiance of the opposition from the orthodox section of his community. The Veer Shaiva Hita Samwardhak Mandal and the Veer Shaiva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, the two progressive institutions of the community gave him unequivocal support under their leader Mr. N. R. Bamangaonker, Editor of the "Udaya", nationalist bi-weekly of Amraoti.

A large crowd of men and women from the Lingayat community was present in the Sudarshan Theatre when a send off was given to the Guru, under the authorities of the said two associations, with the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member, Council of State, in the chair. A number of messages wishing "bon voyage" to the Guru coming from all the progressive and influential Lingayat leaders of the province were read out by Mr. V. T. Chaudhari, the organiser of the function.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Veer Vamamroa Joshi, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh ex-Minister, Vaidya Hariharrao Deshpande and Moulana Abdul Raufshaha, M. L. C., dwelling on the significance of the adventure of the Guru. What struck the audience was that Moulana Abdul Raufshaha garlanded the Guru on behalf of the Muslim Community and wished that the Guru would indeed revive the glory of the sons of Bhim and Arjun.

The Guru is only 21 years old and has been trained in the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal for the last 7 years.

Mahatma Gandhi's New Home

(By R. V. HARDIKAR).

The place which Gandhiji has now made his home is a little village called Shegaon situated about six miles from Wardha, a small District town in the Central Provinces. There is no regular road leading to the village, but only a bullock-cart track. To reach there you have to either go on foot, or in a bullock-cart, or ride a horse. Not even a bicycle can make its way.

In the monsoon the fields through which the track lies, get muddy, rendering communication very difficult. There is, however, an improvised road nearly a mile in length leading to Gandhiji's hut. I do not know why it is constructed. Probably to enable the Mahatma to take his daily walk. Or it might be that the object of the constructors is to extend it upto the town so as to facilitate easy communication.

HIS HUT.

The hut wherein Gandhiji resides is not in the village proper which, like many other Indian villages, is peopled by over 600 souls crowded together in about a hundred mud-huts and dragging on their dull, dreary and debt-ridden existence from day to day; but a furlong or two away from it. It stands on an acre of land with a compound of bamboo-sticks round it, and a large open space within. It is a tiled but built of mud on a firm foundation of stone and mortar. It is about 30 feet long and 25 feet broad. It has an airy hall of about 20 by 10 feet in the centre serving as Gandhiji's study-room, a kitchen and a store-room. A verandah five feet wide runs on all sides of the central hall. By the side of the hut is a latrine and a bath-room, and a little distance from them stands a stable for goats. All the structures, including the mile-long road, are said to have cost nearly Rs. 3,000. No one need be alarmed at the figure, for most of the money has gone into the pockets of the village carpenters, masons and the like. At the back of this hut stands another cottage belonging to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Gandhiji's 'jailor,' from which well-water is supplied to Gandhiji. The well is open to Harijans. Incidentally, it should be noted that Jamnalalji is the owner of the plot of land on which the huts are situated and also, to some extent, of the village itself.

DAILY ROUTINE.

In his new residence, in which he intends to live permanently, Gandhiji follows his usual clock-like routine. The villagers are said to be taking a keen interest in the new inhabitant, and attending his prayers both at dawn and dusk. His mail is brought to him every day by a special messenger from Maganwadi in Wardha where Mr. Mahadeo Desai, his secretary, receives it. Sometimes the latter goes down to his master to render assistance in correspondence and other work. Interviews are fixed through the secretary, and no outsider can see the Mahatma directly.

MIRABEN.

About a mile from Gandhiji's hut stands a similar but small hut built specially for Miraben, the Mahatma's English disciple, who has made Varuda, another village, her headquarters. The two are living separately in order to be able to serve different villages. The sincerity and devotion with which the disciple is following her master is, indeed, wonderful. Her spirit of service is well worth being copied by the women of Poona who have recently started a Fellowship of Service as an adjunct to the Servants of India Society.

"Honour Of Country In The Dust"

EDEN GOING TO SMASH LEAGUE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

British Liberals Denounce "Deliberate Treachery" Towards Abyssinia

The Baldwin Government, shaken as it is already by the country's reception of its decision to abandon sanctions, would have felt even more uncomfortable, (says the special correspondent of the "News Chronicle"), if it could have witnessed the scene at the Kingsway Hall (June 19), when 2,000 delegates to the Liberal Party Convention rose to their feet and carried with acclamation the following emergency resolution:

"That this Convention cannot proceed with its business until it has expressed the deep sense of humiliation and indignation with which it has learned of the Government's decision to surrender to the aggressor, to betray the League of Nations, and to disregard the pledges which it gave in the General Election.

"Further, this Convention reaffirms its unfaltering loyalty to the Covenant of the League, which would not have failed if courageously and unflinchingly applied.

"Finally, it calls on every Liberal organisation to do everything in its power to rouse the conscience of the nation to the vital issues at stake."

"Deliberate Treachery"

I have never seen a great Liberal gathering so profoundly and deeply moved. Mr. Ramsay Muir, who proposed the resolution, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who seconded it, were greeted again and again with deep-throated cheers of approval.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, in moving the resolution, said:

"The declaration of yesterday is a political disaster of the first magnitude.

"It has lowered the dignity and the honour of this country into the dust."

"We accuse the Government," said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, "not only of treachery, but of deliberate treachery. This Government has deliberately betrayed the League and the principle of mutual assistance, not because sanctions have failed, but because they are slowly succeeding.

Proceeding to a consideration of the proposed new constitution, special amendments strengthening the words of the preamble in its references to Free Trade were moved by Mr. Elliot Dodds, seconded by Mr. Hugo Radcliffe.

Loud cheers greeted the passing of a resolution, moved by Mr. J. T. Middleton and seconded by Mr. Philip Hopkins, laying it down in the new constitution that no constituency association should be entitled to affiliate if it is shown to be affiliated to, or to adhere to, any other political organisation."

Stab Against The Simonites

The conference rightly interpreted this as a stab against the Simonites, and carried it with cheers.

After the constitution had been adopted Sir Herbert Samuel arrived and was given a warm reception when he appeared with Lady Samuel.

Sir Herbert's Slashing Attack

Sir Herbert's speech was a slashing attack on the Government's home and foreign policy and a re-statement of his faith in the future of Liberalism.

Turning to the foreign situation, Sir Herbert said the whole nation to-day was taking cognisance of the fact of the complete collapse of the Government's foreign policy.

"Mr. Eden had to face the House like a bankrupt at a creditor's meeting.

"But the mischief was not done yesterday. It was done on two other occasions—eight months ago when the Government failed to warn Mussolini, and the moment when the Cabinet endorsed the fatal Hoare-Laval agreement.

"This Government in its foreign policy has been timorous and vacillating. It has adopted a zigzag course that cannot command respect, either at home or abroad."

"A COWARDLY SURRENDER"

In the House of Commons on June 18, during the debate on Sanctions, Mr. Lloyd George said that after Mr. Greenwood's powerful speech it was hardly necessary for him or anyone else to restate the case, but he felt a certain sense of personal responsibility in the circumstances under which that debate had arisen.

He was one of those primarily responsible, as Prime Minister, as head of the Delegation of the British Empire, in committing Britain and her Empire to the League its Covenant, its obligation, its risks, its sanctions.

"I cannot consider a more serious debate than that which we are going through now," he went on.

"If the policy of the Government is to materialise, if they are going to Geneva to say, 'We are beaten,' 'We do not propose any further sanctions.' 'We propose to abandon our position altogether,' believe me, there is an end of the authority of the League of Nations. (Opposition cheers.)

"It is like a Government that is confronted with gunmen with organisations that defy the law. They make every effort to re-establish law, order and authority and then say 'We are very sorry, we have got to give it up.' That is anarchy, and there will be international anarchy the moment this is known and recognised.

"It is no use talking as the Foreign Secretary did and say they are going there to reconstitute a reform of the League of Nations—not the slightest use.

"The League is sufficiently loose in its construction to adapt itself to every contingency. That was the object of it. There is nothing that you need alter in the League of Nations.

"You can pursue any policy you like under the conditions of the Covenant. What is needed is that once you have undertaken a line of action you should stand by it. You must have some sort of authority there and the nations must stand by it.

L. G. Silences Tory Laughter

"Which of the nations refuse to stand by it? Which of the nations have failed to stand by sanctions? Not one. (A Minister-alist: Germany). Germany is not in the League. (Ministerialist laughter).

"What a silly laugh that is. A sort of laugh that displays a vacant mind. The Foreign Secretary used the phrase 'the well-ordered ranks of the League.' They have not broken them, and he is going there now to break them. (Opposition cheers).

"He is going to Geneva to smash the League of Nations. (Opposition cheers). I wish he had left it to somebody else. He was hailed everywhere as the champion of the League.

"His predecessor, when his policy was thrown over, had the decency to resign.

"It is true that he had the re-assurance that he will be brought back after a period of quarantine. (Labour laughter). But the Foreign Secretary, with all the authority he had acquired, with all the hold he had on millions of men who believed in him, is going to Geneva to smash the League.

"Yet We Won The Great War"

"You go there and go back upon the challenge you made to an aggressor. Fifty nations say you cannot bring him to heel.

"I have been in this House nearly half a century and I cannot recall quite an occasion like this.

"I have never heard before a British Minister speaking on behalf of the Government, holding the most important position in that Government next to the Prime Minister at the present moment, coming down to the House of Commons and saying 'Britain is beaten; Britain and her Empire is beaten,' and that we must abandon the enterprise we had taken in hand. I cannot understand it.

"I cannot understand that an Empire that faced one of the greatest emergencies with which it was ever confronted, and for 4 1/2 years fought its way through, would ever have its spokesmen come and say, after six months, with no loss of life, with only seven millions of trade loss, 'we are beaten, we cannot go on.'

"It is a unique occasion and may God never repeat it for this Empire (Opposition cheers.)

"Seven millions. Two-thirds of what the Empire paid a single day to fight for the vindication of international right and to redress the wrongs of little nations.

"'The danger of war,' said the Foreign Secretary. The danger of war is less than when we entered into sanctions.

"When we entered into those sanctions, I know the kind of thing that has been said—that our Navy was unprepared, had insufficient ammunition, and was ill-equipped under this patriotic Government.

Has France Offered To Go On?

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the fact that France now had a Government of a totally different character from that over which M. Laval presided.

He quoted a statement by a Paris correspondent to the effect that the French Cabinet and M. Blum had informed the British Foreign Office more than once that France would be prepared to back Britain in every step she was prepared to take to enforce the League Covenant. Is that true, asked Mr. Lloyd George.

"The Foreign Secretary professed to give a frank and full statement. I think the House ought to know if that is true.

Mr. Eden: On more than one occasion I have approached the new French Government to endeavour to learn their attitude with respect to sanctions.

They have told me that they are not prepared to take the initiative in raising sanctions. They have told me of their anxiety to work with H. M. Government.

They have never given the least indication that they either desired to maintain sanctions or would support the imposition of any further sanctions. (Ministerialist cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George: That in substance is what I said. This statement stands. You have the whole of the Mediterranean Powers, except Italy, prepared to support you and yet you are running away.

The Government had committed a fatal error. They had deprived themselves of bringing the necessary pressure which would have enabled them in the end to have obtained a very much better peace than they could have got by running away. (Labourite cheers.)

He asked what was the attitude of the Government towards those men who were still in possession of two-thirds of Abyssinia and were organising the only fighting which they understood, namely, guerilla fighting.

Will Tribesmen Get Arms Through?

Were the Government going to close the frontiers to prevent their getting arms through our territory. He was told that one advantage of private enterprise in arms was that they could supply arms and get them through without the Government accepting responsibility. (Labour cheers.)

Were the Government going to try it on now?

They imposed an embargo on Abyssinia when they were not at war and absolutely forbade them granting those concessions which were her own when she wanted to raise money to buy arms.

Mr. Eden, rising after repeated Labour demands of "Answer," said that if such an occasion arises, the Government would consider it, but there was no such situation now before them.

Cabinet Never Had Faith

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to state that the Government had never meant business over sanctions. Sanctions were adopted immediately after the Government had decided to have an election.

The most important thing in that document was the signatures, which were a guarantee that there would be no wavering. (Labour cheers.)

The signatures were:

"Stanley Baldwin" (Labour cheers,)

"J. Ramsay MacDonald" (renewed Labour cheers), and

"John Simon" (increased Labour cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that a short time ago a book had come into his possession which was known as "The Torch of Freedom," which contained the speeches of the Prime Minister, and there was a very remarkable picture on the cover showing the torch of freedom illuminating the Prime Minister's Countenance.

Baldwin's "Rock" Only Driftwood

Talking about Abyssinia, the Prime Minister had stated in that book that this country would stand like a rock, however rough the waves might be, but the rock had been turned into mere driftwood.

The Prime Minister also said: "Let your footsteps be certain." But here were the "certain footsteps" running away.

This speech, which was delivered on the eve of the election, was made to assure the world that we stood by our pledges.

Fifty nations ranged themselves behind the torch, but the Government had not been in

(Continued on page 53)

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

GERMS ALSO IN STRATOSPHERE

Does a world of living things exist high in the air above our own, distinct from the life realms of the soil, the earth's surface, and the sea? Germ-catching plates exposed by aviators at high altitudes always show a few living microbes, hitherto considered as strays from the earth. A Welsh scientist, however, suggests that they may be visitors from an ocean of germs that dwell permanently in the stratosphere. Some types, he points out, might depend upon a coating of opaque pigment to absorb sunlight, keeping them warm and also protecting them from the fatal effect of intense ultra-violet rays at such an altitude. Others might inhabit water droplets of highlevel clouds or floating particles of dust.

SMELL TELLS ON PLANTS

Plants are sensitive to smell, according to a research station near Dresden, where rye and lupin seedings and cress were put next to various strong-smelling objects.

They showed signs of robust health when in proximity to ripe apples, but the smell of peppermint caused wilting.

Facial Features Grow Larger With Age

As a person grows older, his features alter in pattern. His nose becomes wider and longer in proportion to the size of his face. His ears lengthen. His mouth spreads wider. These facts, revealed in thousands of measurements by Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, explain the vaguely felt change in the appearance of an old friend encountered after a lapse of years.

Rare Fossil

One of the rarest fossils known to man was recently discovered in a stone quarry by a geology student at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. Believed to be 275,000,000 years old, the fossil was identified as a brittle star, a marine animal closely resembling the common starfish.

In The Track Of 'Lost' Era

Exploration Party Hopes To Find Relics Of Upper Cretaceous Period In The Yukon

A 2,000-mile exploratory expedition through Alaska in search of fossil vertebrates of the upper Cretaceous period will be made this Summer by a group headed by Dr. Erich Maren Schlaikjer, instructor in geology and paleontology at Brooklyn College, and including Louis Irving Jr. of New York, David Bradley Cheek of Harvard Medical School and John Wolback of Boston. The expedition, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, left for Vancouver, says the "New York Times."

"Scientists agree that Alaska has been the thoroughfare of periodic mammalian migrations between the Old and the New Worlds since early in the Mesozoic Era, nearly 2,000,000 years ago," Dr. Schlaikjer said. "Paleontological research in America while bringing to light many new fossil mammals, has failed to reveal the upper Cretaceous-pre-Paleocene ancestors of the Tertiary mammals.

"This leaves unfilled perhaps the most important single gap in our knowledge of mammalian evolution, for it was at the close of the Cretaceous period, 60,000,000 years ago, that mammals began their great development into many new lines which foreshadowed an even greater diversification of the mammalia throughout the Tertiary age of mammals."

The expedition will be outfitted at Dawson on the Yukon and, moving down the river, will explore the country to Eagle. Most of the time will be spent in the region between Eagle and Circle, working up the rivers on the southwest side of the Yukon.

The party will go to Fairbanks and on to Matanuska to explore the Cretaceous-Tertiary coal fields of the Matanuska Valley and also the west side of the Kenai Peninsula.

The region between Eagle and Circle is the most favourable for the occurrence of vertebrates, according to Dr. Schlaikjer. The lithology of the beds are of greatest thickness thus far described, some 4,000 feet, and the area presents the most continuous occurrence of the recorded Tertiary in Alaska—a strip of territory about eighty miles long and five to twenty miles wide, he said.

NEW THEORIES ABOUT COSMIC RAYS

Swiss Scientist Believes They Emanate From Novae

California Tech's young Swiss physicist, Dr. Fritz Zwicky, announces through the National Academy of Sciences some new theories about the cosmic rays. He is the man who holds that the novae, or new stars, which burst forth from time to time, are sources of cosmic rays, a theory still to be verified. In his latest announcement he suggests that the rays play a far more important part in astrophysical happenings than scientists imagine, which, if true, means that our astronomies will have to be rewritten, says the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times."

It is pretty well agreed that the cosmic rays are found everywhere in space. They are the most powerful disrupters of atoms known. Some space is full of atoms of some kind, it is proper to conclude that they are being dismembered. But the fragments tend always to flow together again. When that happens light is emitted. Perhaps the glow of the sky on a moonless night is thus to be accounted for, suggests Zwicky.

Comets' tails glow. So do the masses of gas that seem to obscure some of the stars and so do the rings of matter that surround novae at one stage of their development. Why? Cosmic rays, is again Zwick's answer. The rays bombard atoms—make them glow.

About a generation ago we began first to hear that light has pressure. Thus astronomers succeeded in explaining why comets' tails always point away from the sun, as if a mighty wind were blowing from that orb. Similarly radiation pressure plays its part in the internal economy of stars, as Eddington has explained. Who knows but we must add the cosmic rays to these forces?

TEAR-GAS MACHINE-GUN

A tear-gas "machine gun," recently demonstrated before Detroit, Mich., police officials as a means of dispersing rioting mobs, shoots a rapid-fire stream of self-exploding projectiles that scatter the blinding vapor they contain in all directions. A rotating magazine, which carries the shells, can quickly be reloaded when the supply is used up. The gun has a range of several hundred feet, and its makers claim it outranks any single-shot weapon of this type in mob-dispersing effectiveness.

VACUUM BRUSH DUSTS BOOKSHELF

With a vacuum-cleaner attachment, recently invented by former Secretary of War-Newton D. Baker, books can be dusted without removing them from their shelves. The device consists of a rectangular brush connected to an electric handtype cleaner by a hollow wooden neck or handle. When the accessory is brushed along the tops of books, without taking them from their places on the shelves, the bristles loosen accumulated soot and dirt, which is then sucked through the tube to the dust bag.

Stratosphere Balloon Of Transparent Material

To study cosmic rays in the stratosphere, Philadelphia scientists recently assembled a balloon made entirely of transparent paperlike material. Overlapping sections, were glude together to form the pear-shaped bag, which will carry aloft a gondola containing a cosmic-ray machine. A short-wave radio transmitter will automatically broadcast its recordings.

FOR SANITARY & BIRTH-CONTROL REQUISITES

STOP THEM!! STOP THEM!!

India needs Birth Control. NOW?
Not by costly and artificial means.
Just by Nature—by Assans only.
100 per cent Reliable.

Send As. 8|- in stamp for this Illustrated and highly informative literature.

SEXOLOGICAL BUREAU
P. O. Box 492, BOMBAY.

BEST AMATEUR FILM

The world's best amateur film will be chosen at Berlin during the fifth international contest from July 23rd to July 29th. Organised and conducted on the lines laid down by the First International Amateur Film Congress at Barcelona in 1935, each country is to submit one chosen film in each of seven categories; (1) Films with a plot, (2) films the contents of which are documentary scientific, etc., (3) travel films, (4) trick films, (5) colour films, (6) sound films, and a (7) special class for films which fall under none of these groups. The prize Court is composed of two representatives from each of the nations participating.

INDIA'S ONLY BOOK ON "AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES"

"GUIDE TO AMERICAN STUDIES"

by R. C. MALHOTRA M.Sc. Ph.D. with a foreword by SIR S RADHAKRISHAN M.A., I.E.S.

The book contains information regarding facilities for higher studies of Indians in various branches of scientific, technical, industrial and professional education in U. S. A. It deals with conditions of entry to U. S. A. system of education there, the Universities and Colleges condition of admission to various courses, monthly and total expenses, voyage expenses visa and passport regulations, chances of self maintenance etc.

THE BOOK IS THE FIRST THOROUGH FOREIGN UNDERTAKING ON AMERICAN EDUCATION. The female education facilities are also given. The book will serve as a beacon light to educated youths who intend to go to America for higher education in different lines pp. 343 Price Rs. 2/8/-.

BUSINESS GUIDE & COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE by S. D. Sethi, M.A. deals with all types of correspondence, bill of exchange, joint stock companies etc. AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK FOR COMMERCIAL, ALL CLERKS AND ALL BUSINESS MEN. PAGES 456. price 2/8/-.

RAM LAL SURI,
Anarkali, Lahore.

Sunday Chronicle

•

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy

It May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

37

Readers Stand to get

Rs. 500

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of July will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy	at	Rs. 100
2 copies	at	„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

"INEXPLICABLE"

young doctor explained to him the object of his visit.

"Is Ramji Nath Rao a client of yours?" enquired the doctor, and, to his surprise, the Solicitor nodded.

"He is somewhere abroad," added the Solicitor after a brief silence.

"Hasn't he anybody—I mean relatives anywhere here?"

"Yes, he has a daughter born of his first wife who is no more and the second wife. They live in Niwar Villa——"

The doctor caught his breath. "Excuse me, is not Mrs. Rao at the 'Niwar Villa' a widow?" interrupted the doctor.

"No, who said so?" retorted the Solicitor. "He sends her a cheque every month for her maintenance from somewhere in China or Burma I do not know."

"Do you know who this girl is," asked the doctor handing him the small photograph he picked up from the diary.

"Know her—why?" stammered the Solicitor, 'this is the daughter of Mr. Ramji Nath Rao."

The doctor looked at him in blank amazement. He could not talk. "I had seen this girl some five years back. Then she was studying, but somehow or other she had discontinued her studies after this second marriage. I do not know whether you have seen Mrs. Rao. Frankly speaking I do not like her. I would rather do business through a brother lawyer than with her. She has been here the other day making enquiries about things which seemed to me to be unnecessary, and we had an unpleasant exchange of words."

'Would it be indiscreet to ask what the quarrel was about?" intervened the doctor.

Again the Solicitor hesitated.

'I don't know why I should tell you all these things, but anyway you won't broadcast these things. She asked for the WILL made out by Mr. Rao when he went abroad. I refused her. She was a little abusive."

Here came the end to the interview, as the Solicitor was urgently called out of the office. The doctor departed and the smile that curled his lips had a certain grimness to it and the twinkle in his eye was not exactly pleasant!

* * * *

That afternoon the doctor had a long interview with the local Superintendent of Police.

"I'll admit there is a possibility that you are right," the Superintendent said at last. "You know the police are not very popular these days and I do not want to commit a mistake."

"I can only say that this will not be a mistake," assured the doctor.

The Superintendent was silent for a long time and then he rose from his chair and said: "All right doctor, I shall do as you ask me to do. I hope you are right."

The doctor, after his interview with the Superintendent, drove his two seater towards his Consulting Room. He was again busy the whole evening and was not free to return home late in the night. As he entered the house he heard a clock chime and looked at the illuminated dial of his watch. Half past ten! He wanted to satisfy himself that everything was all right with the girl. He returned to the car and drove straight to the Hospital. The roads were deserted, the only sign of animation being at the Railway Station at the far end, where carriages were arriving with outgoing passengers. He met the night sister at the door.

'I just had a peep at her as I came down," she said. "She is asleep."

"I wonder if I could see her?"

(Continued from page 41)

Why he asked such a ludicrous question, he could not explain even to himself. The night sister was not shocked, because she was a member of a profession that has outgrown the processes of surprises. Yet she hesitated.

"I don't know whether the matron would like that," she said, "but you must only look, you mustn't speak."

He followed her up the stairs, feeling exceedingly foolish. Opening the patient's door, she beckoned him forward.

The dim light gave just sufficient light to distinguish the figure in the bed. The doctor stared at the bed for a second only and in two strides he was across the room, ignoring the protestations of the night sister. He removed the blanket and beneath it he found to his amazement there was no girl. There were three pillows and some clothings shaped in a human form.

"Where is she?" the night sister gasped.

The doctor was white to the lips. He stood petrified. His whole mind was absorbed in one thing and that was the girl. He dashed towards the door and was off the next moment.

* * * *

It was ten to eleven. The Inspector was leaving the office when the doctor arrived. There was a brief talk and, after a telephone consultation with the Superintendent, the Inspector agreed to follow the doctor. The police car with the Inspector and the doctor shot forward towards "Niwar Villa." As the car threaded its way out of the city, to be swallowed up in the vortex of the lonely road that led to "Niwar Villa", the doctor felt that something had gone out of his life which he would never be able to replace. He had only known the girl a day, and yet he knew that so long as he lived he would never be able to forget her. The police car stopped exactly at the place where the doctor picked up the old man the night before. Both the men, who had each an automatic, got down and looked through the darkness. About fifty yards from the road they saw a solid mass of rock. They, on going round it, found a small secret door. The police officer stared fascinated. They could see a number of steps leading downwards. Where did they lead? The impulse came to them to investigate. The steps were green and slippery. A dark, cold air came up to them, as they entered the secret passage, disagreeable to breathe. From what seemed a great distance came the faint echo of voices. Voices underground! Surely this forgotten and neglected passage would not lead to the servants' quarters? No, after a moment's reflection they felt it could not; the servants' quarters were on the opposite side of the house. It required the utmost caution to walk down the steps.

At the bottom was a heavy door. But when they tugged at the handle it creaked—another tug and with a harsh, rasping sound it opened. Upon the stone floor the electric torch picked out a huge key almost eaten away by rust. Whoever had used that door last had not bothered to lock it, and had been equally careless in losing the key. They walked on and on. There seemed no end to this underground corridor. But eventually they saw some stone steps at the top of which was a door half open. Decay and desolation were everywhere. They now heard distinct words, leaning on the door. They heard words which caused every nerve in their body to throb afresh. They came very distinctly:

"Take my advice and sign this cheque! If you don't we will cut your daughter into little pieces in your very presence." It was the voice of the dark ugly man. There was a low moan of agony. The Police officer had a peep in and then saw an old man being tortured. There were more than six men in the room. All of them were armed with deadly weapons. The police officer and the doctor could do nothing. Again they heard voices.

"Give me back my daughter, I will then sign the cheque," pleaded the old man.

"All right," growled the ugly villain. There was silence again and then someone entered the room. It was the girl. She still had the bandage on.

"Father," she cried and slowly sank by his side. The old man signed the cheque. Leaving them together the crooks departed. This gave the doctor and the Inspector a splendid opportunity.

After half an hour the big police car dashed forth towards the city with the old man and the daughter!

* * * *

The Bank was in Curzon Road and the journey seemed to Mrs. Rao interminable. It was nearing noon. Curzon Road was much too close to the Police headquarters to her liking. She pushed the cheque under the brass grille of the Cashier's Counter and held her breadth, whilst the slip of paper was handed to the Accountant for verification. And then, to her overwhelming relief, the Cashier opened his drawer, took out a pad of notes, and counted out seventy crisp thousand rupee notes.

"This leaves only a few rupees to Mr. Rao's account, Mrs. Rao," he said.

"I know," said Sujata Rao. "He will be sending in rather a big cheque to-morrow."

The relief was so great that she could hardly speak calmly. With something short of three quarters of lakh, she hurried to the waiting car.

At the door a tall middle aged man confronted her.

"Mrs. Rao, I presume," said he politely.

"Well," said the woman, a little breathlessly. "What do you want?"

"I am Inspector Gordon. Will you please hand me all the money you drew from the Bank just now? I have an idea that Mr. Rao gave you a blank cheque, and I have a stronger idea that you filled that almost to the limit of the balance."

"What the devil are you talking about," retorted Mrs. Rao.

"You are under arrest, Mrs. Rao," said the officer.

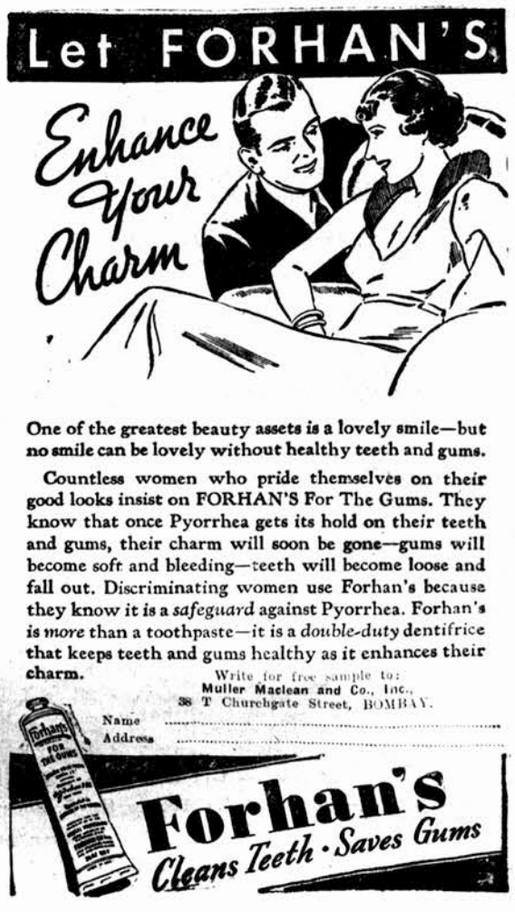
"On what charge?"

"That will be read to you at the station. Will you please step into this car?"

The police car reached the station exactly at twelve. Mrs. Rao was taken into the Chief's room. On entering the room she saw something and the next moment she swooned! Mr. Rao, the millowner was seated next to his daughter. The daughter's head rested on the doctor's arm.

"She needs nothing to be read to her I presume," said the Police Chief, and the woman on the floor was carried away.

(THE END).



One of the greatest beauty assets is a lovely smile—but no smile can be lovely without healthy teeth and gums.

Countless women who pride themselves on their good looks insist on FORHAN'S For The Gums. They know that once Pyorrhea gets its hold on their teeth and gums, their charm will soon be gone—gums will become soft and bleeding—teeth will become loose and fall out. Discriminating women use Forhan's because they know it is a *safeguard* against Pyorrhea. Forhan's is *more* than a toothpaste—it is a *double-duty* dentifrice that keeps teeth and gums healthy as it enhances their charm.

Write for free sample to:
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.,
38 T Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

Forhan's
Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

NEW TREATMENT OF HAY-FEVER

Application By Electricity Of Coating Of Ionized Zinc To Nostrils

After an extended trial lasting more than five years authorities in the physiotherapy department of St. George's Hospital, London, are satisfied they have developed a treatment for hay fever. During the trial period the treatment has been successful in 99 per cent of the cases.

The treatment involves application by electricity of a coating of

"What's the idea—shooting a man in broad daylight?"
"My wife won't let me out at night."

ionized zinc to the inside of the nostrils. Three or four applications are given, after which the majority of the patients are free from attacks of ordinary hay fever for a year. Precautionary applications are given at the end of the year and again a year later. Thereafter there is usually no recurrence of the trouble.

Many cases were recorded in which patients previously were unable to visit rural districts on account of severe attacks of hay fever. They are now able to do so without any ill effects after the treatment.

कोकामंड
ट्रेड मार्क
कुंतलेस
PURE
COCAMOND
(TRADE MARK)
HAIR OIL
This novelty combines the amazing hair stimulating properties of the oil from fresh cocoanut kernels with the cooling and brain feeding properties of the oil from unroasted almonds. Useful also for massage before bathing. Stops smarting if used after shaving. Free from all injurious ingredients.
KELVIN CHEMICAL Co.
BOMBAY 4.

Girl Of 20 'Dies' In Dental Chair

Is Revived, Then Loses 24 Teeth And Lives

British medical circles on June 13 heard the story of Miss Mary Devonport's seven-minute interlude of "death" in a dental chair, how she lost two dozen teeth and how she went back to work in a steel factory.

"The case poses a question for those who believe the soul leaves the body on the instant of death," remarked Dr. Alfred A. Masser of Sheffield. He described the case for the British Medical Journal.

"She remembers nothing about her strange experience," the doctor asserted to-day. "There were no dreams under the chloroform. Her brain registered no reaction to what death is like, because her brain cells still were under the effect of the anaesthetic during the seven minutes of lifelessness."

Dr. Masser reported the 20-year-old girl's heart stopped beating shortly after chloroform had been administered preliminary to having her teeth extracted by a dentist. The report continued:

"The patient went suddenly white, breathing stopped and the pupils dilated widely. The pulse and heart sounds could not be detected. The head was immediately lowered, artificial respiration started, and strychnine was given hypodermically.

"While this was being carried on, I massaged her through the diaphragm from beneath the costal margin. No response of any sort occurred, so I decided to try an intra-cardiac injection to icoral, plunging a long needle into the left ventricle about the level of the fourth space, and slowly injected the icoral.

"Immediately after this the massage through the diaphragm was continued and in about one minute I could see a faint flicker of pulsation in the external jugular vein of the neck. After another ten minutes of artificial respiration, the breathing recommenced and the pulse at the wrist gradually returned.

"Her condition gradually improved so much that I decided to continue the anaesthetic with open ether, and the dentist proceeded to remove about twenty-four teeth."

The report added the girl made an uneventful recovery. She went back to work two days later.—Associated Press (U.S.A.)

Mannequin Wins £2,000 Damages

Courtship "Without One Love Letter" Ends Disastrously

Damages of £2,000 were awarded by a jury at the Middlesex Sheriff's Court last month in an action for breach of promise.

The action was by Miss Kathleen Margaret Orr Thomas (24), daughter of Captain F. and Mrs. Thomas, of Meadway Court, Golders Green, against Mr. Maurice Alexander Gordon Cadell, son of Colonel and Mrs. Cadell, says the "News Chronicle."

In the High Court the case had gone by default and the only question was that of damages.

Mr. Done, for Miss Thomas, said the marriage of Col. and Mrs. Cadell was dissolved and Mrs. Cadell married Colonel Carthew.

Mrs. Carthew was a woman of very considerable wealth, with a house in London and had another at Tadworth, Surrey. She was the owner of race-horses and on her death in 1929 her estate was valued at £447,000. Defendant was her only son.

£117 RING

Miss Thomas's mother was a member of Hendon Board of Guardians, and Miss Thomas and Mr. Cadell met during a municipal election.

Two months later he proposed. The engagement was announced in the "Times" and Miss Thomas's photograph (said counsel) appeared with other society ladies who were then engaged.

Mr. Cadell bought a ring valued at £117.

Following the Air Pageant at Hendon last year, Mr. Cadell went to Hayling Island to start a business. Three months later (said counsel) "he told her there was another lady and broke the engagement."

BEEN A MANNEQUIN.

Miss Thomas, who said she had been employed as a mannequin in a shop in Regent Street, stated: "When he said there was someone else I was very disappointed. We had got on very well together and I loved him very much."

Colonel Carthew, K.C., defendant's stepfather, agreed that his late wife's estate was proved at £447,000, almost all invested in a tea-growing company.

At the time of her death the shares stood at 27s. as against 12s. at present, and he did not think that the estate was worth more than the £154,000 paid in death duties on Mrs. Carthew's death.

The Under Sheriff said that apparently no letter was written by either party and he added that was the present way of carrying on courtships. They could not bother to write letters.

Two ladies of the "upper" suburbs were trying to outdo each other in their social achievements.

"Yes," said one, "my garden party was a huge success. I expect you noticed all the cars outside my place? Nineteen altogether! But you didn't have many guests at your place last Saturday—I only noticed seven cars."

"Oh," said the other serenely, "they were mine—I had no visitors that day!"

DREAD DISEASE PRODUCES BLINDNESS

Scourge Of Mexico Yields To New Non-Surgical Treatment

Dr. Isaias Balanzario Rosas, Department of Health delegate in Motozintla, Chiapas, Mexico, announced last month that he had successfully substituted the needle for the knife in treating the dread, blindness-producing disease, onchocercosis.

Asked for confirmation of reports that he had found the use

"Well, you can't expect to ride all the time!"

of injections practical, Dr. Rosas replied that small quantities of antheimintic (worm-expelling) substances introduced into the cysts produced by the larvae of the tiny alazan fly had resulted in clinical cures.

"However," the physician warned, "the new process must be submitted to the rigour and discipline of thorough scientific investigation, and observation and experiment must be continued for some months more."

The head of the first sanitary brigade fighting the disease in Chiapas, he did not claim full credit for the new treatment. A Dr. Estevez working just across the border in Guatemala, had been following much the same procedure, his radiogram said.

Onchocercosis is caused by the bite of the alazan or rodador fly. It deposits its eggs under the human skin. The resulting larvae produce cysts and periodic inflammation of the epidemic, particularly of the ears.

Following the bloodstream to the eyes, the larvae causes blindness. Removal of the cysts containing the onchosercan or larva, by surgery heretofore has been the only known cure.

Federal surveys last year showed the disease affected almost 10 per cent of all Chiapas residents, almost as many in Oaxaca and Guerrero, and left nearly the whole population of the entire villages in Mexico's hot lowlands blind.

DEAFNESS
Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (E).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One doesn't know how the time passes! We know at any rate that it never waits even for our thinking on the point—It flies and flies swiftly: Once you have lost a particular moment, you can never catch it again—It has gone from your hands for ever and for ever!

Such are the wonderful ways of God, you can know them never.... I have often wondered, just like you, what the meaning of all this working of the world, even our existence, may be? And like you too I have been simply bewildered at the great mystery of life: Yet you are children and with your smile you can forget all the past as well as the future—you will make most of the present....

I also come with a begging bowl to take from you the share of a smile or two if possible. Perhaps you have never known that, verily you never care to know that—but it all matters to me—and probably you never know also the joy I derive from your company, and the happiness I feel in your presence: Yes: then, I also forget what has hitherto happened and what is hereafter to happen—I enjoy the luxury of your sweet smiles and am content with the pleasures of the present....

* * * *

SHEILA'S BIRTHDAY

Little Sheila, who as you know, has the privilege of being Member No. 1 of our Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association would be celebrating her tenth birthday this week on the 23rd instant. She takes a little pride in her birthday falling on this date, which is also the birthday of our late lamented great leader Lokmanya Tilak.

Well, on this occasion I just happened to reflect on the passing away of the time. It looks as if only yesterday when this child's birthday was celebrated last year—and yet one more year has passed by. Yes, thus years will come and years will go: And the life will continue like ever....So we must wish her a long life every time—long life, of course full of useful activities and service of the country.

On this occasion too, I remember all children—our Members and others, as many as I can think of and imagine, and my heart sends them all the best wishes. May every child enjoy the best of health and happiness during the sojourn of his or her life, becomes my Prayer to the Almighty—And I really desire, let all children remain as long as they can!

* * * *

MANY FEET.

As I was walking down the street
I met a man who had ten feet!
"Oh, no", you say, "that could not be!"
But they were there quite plain to see,
The man himself, of course, had two,
And walked upon them just like you.
(Now do you give my riddle up?)
'Beneath each arm, he held a pup,
And each dear little dog had four
(They never do have any more).
Two fours make eight, you know, and then,
Add on the man's two feet, that's ten!

* * * *

A REAL FOE

(Last week we published an essay on "True Friendship". Here are the views of another brother with regards to "Real Foes". I hope they shall be appreciated all right by our readers.—Dada).

I don't mean to say that friends are not very useful to a human being. Yet, in some respects they are not. No doubt, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed' but in some respects they are worse than our foes. Indeed an enemy is not an enemy but he is our true friend, who always looks for our welfare, and does his best to induce us to be able to succeed in our lives.

In these days, it is practically impossible for a man to get a selfless friend. All the friends look only to their own welfare, and pay very little heed to their friends' conditions. They show outwardly love, as if they love us next to their hearts. But we hardly think that by this kind of behaviour, on some or the other day we will have to repent for our absurd doings.

Our friends are always kind to us, and help us in every manner, and try to make us free from the crimes, we have committed even endangering themselves. They don't care even for their wealth, and become ready to pay as much money as would balance equal to our weights. And in this way they simply encourage us in doing misdeeds. We too think that if we do any thing wrong, our friends will stand by us and so we will escape all right.

On the other hand our enemies are the only real friends. A man in this world would not be happy unless he has an enemy. Our foes, if they find us doing some mischief or any crime, look at us with contemptuous eyes and show that they are ashamed of us. A self-respectful man cannot bare this and atonce comes to the right path. He doesn't want to be disliked by anybody, and tries to become honourable and ambitious.

Here is an example of Aurangzeb, who roused the Hindus from their sound slumbers. He killed Sambhaji, son of the great Maharatta emperor Shivaji who had established a free kingdom in the Deccan. Though Sambhaji was very wicked to his courtiers, yet thinking him to be the son of Shiwaji, the Maharattas intended to take revenge upon Aurangzeb. And thus the idea of protecting the Hindu religion arose into their hearts.

On the other hand Akbar was very kind to the Hindus. He gave high and good posts to the Hindu Princes and thus they become his followers and forgot about their freedom. Similar have been the cases of many a subject nation.

And in the same way our enemies do not lead us astray. On the contrary they try to make us realize what we really are and what our duties ought to be in this world. Therefore I mean to say that the people who think that they have many enemies, should not feel so, as in reality they are their true friends. It is a gift of God as friends in form of enemies.

No body should think that they have enemies, for they are their guides sent from God to show them the right path.

An enemy really is a much better mirror than a friend. In an enemy we can see very clearly, much more clearly than we want to see, what we are in ourselves.

—Sent by Bro. L. R. Rajgond.

* * * *

UNION IS STRENGTH.

Once upon a time three persons, who were not actually great friends came to a garden. One of them was a theologian, the second a soldier and the third a green-grocer. As they found the fruits juicy and fresh and the gardener asleep, they busied themselves unscrupulously in ruining the garden. They ate only sweet and ripe fruits and threw away the sour and unripe fruit on the ground.

Unluckily, the green-grocer threw an unripe fruit on the ground which hit the soldier. He dashed it on the ground in a fit of anger, but it went right to the theologian. He sprang up angrily and began abusing the soldier, who was cursing the poor grocer. Thus the grocer was the source of anger of both, the theologian and the soldier.

Meanwhile by this hot discussion, the keeper of the garden awoke and saw what had happened. As he could not oppose all the three, he devised a plan as to how to entrap them.

He spoke to them, "I am a pupil of the theologian and a subject of the soldier. But I cannot understand why this rude green-grocer has spoiled my fruit." So saying, he seized the grocer and beat him mercilessly. The theologian and the soldier stood in a corner laughing instead of giving any assistance, because they had quarrelled with him. He then fastend the hands and feet of the grocer and threw him into a corner.

Now he turned to the theologian. "Well, I do not owe you anything. How dare you pluck the fruit from my garden without my permission?" So saying he served him well with a club and tied both of his hands behind his back.

Then the soldier was addressed thus, "Now I am turning from many to one. I ask you, my man, why have you opened your hand of plunder on the properties belonging to others? Until you pay the price of the fruit, you won't be released."

So saying, the gardener took off his turban as a penalty, and the

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

On behalf of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association we wish Little Sheila, on her tenth birthday all health and happiness during this year and throughout the sojourn of her life.

May she devote her precious time, when she grows up, in the service of our Motherland, is our sincere prayer to the Almighty on this sacred occasion!

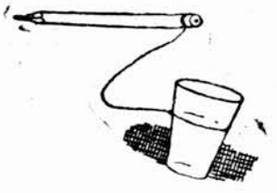
CHILDREN'S MEETINGS

At Khar, children's meetings are held regularly every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road from 8 to 9-30 a.m.

Surely, it is worth while going there! If you have not been visiting these meetings, you have been losing one of the greatest opportunities of your happiness.

It is one of the duties of parents and guardians to send their children at these meetings for the healthy growth of the little ones.

Try to attend the meetings even once in a while. We are certain you would not like to be absent on any Sunday thereafter.



Here is a trick which puzzles your audience. And all you need is a pencil, a piece of black thread, and a thin glass tumbler. The pencil must be round, and it is better if there is no printing on it. In the end of the pencil you cut a groove and tie the thread round it. At the other end of the thread you make a slipknot, which you put round the tumbler.

To perform the trick you raise the pencil so that the glass is suspended, and you ask one of your audience to give a number from one to five. Supposing they ask for four, they are immediately surprised to hear the glass give four sharp ringing noises. Or whatever number they state.

It is very simple, really, for all you have to do is to twist the pencil the number of times asked for, and the slipping of the thread does the rest.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

other two, having paid the proper prices were released.

Thus we learn that the string of unity should be broken never, as it is chief cause of depravity.

Sent by Bro. Dostmahomed Merchant.

* * * *

CHANGED IDEAS.

It is interesting to see how ideas change as knowledge increases. Up till quite recently night air was supposed to be harmful, and people used to shut their windows tightly at night to keep out the air. To have to sleep out of doors was regarded as quite a calamity.

Now-a-days we know these ideas were foolish and wrong. Night air is no more dangerous than day air, and what all people need, whether they be children or grown-ups, is plenty of fresh air. That is why so many people now sleep on balconies and why many hospital wards are open on one side to the air.

We all recognise the importance of keeping our bedroom windows open, not only in summer but in winter also. Of course, we ought not to sleep in a draught, but much worse even than a draught is a closed-up room, with door and windows shut and the chimney stopped up so that no fresh air can get in.

The improvement in health in the present century and the declining death-rate is due partly to the fact that we now realise our grandparents were wrong when they thought that night air was deadly.

Recent experiments have proved that in breathing night air one-third more radio-active matter is taken into the human system than in the daytime. That is of great benefit to health.

Sent by Sister Kunjlata M. Dave.

* * * *

THE RUPEE PUZZLE

Say to a chum: "You have noticed the date on coins, haven't you? Give me a Rupee and without looking at it, I'll tell you the date!"

Unless he knows the tricks he will give you a rupee, expecting to be told the date on it, whereas you tell him the present date of the month. This is, of course, what you said you'd give him. You didn't promise to tell him the date on the rupee.

* * * *

A MATCHBOX TRICK

Remove the tray of a matchbox and cut away 'half' of the bottom portion. Get a piece of wood, or cork, the exact size of the half bottom of the tray which remains. The piece of wood should come within a "match" space of the top of the tray. Gum a row of matches to the top of the wood, thus giving the impression that the box is full of matches. Into the space below, place two small coins, or counters. Put on the outer cover thus keeping the coins in position.

Then show the trick in the following manner. Open the matchbox so that your friends can see the heads of the matches. Wave your right hand over the box. Turn it over in your hands. Then show that your hands are empty. Open the box again at the other end and produce the two coins.

Sent by Bro. Bikajee Red Kar

* * * *

MARBLES

Next time you want a simple competition test for your friends at the party try the following little test.

Arrange by means of a plant pot a saucer or basin and thirty marbles. The plant pot is turned upside down in the saucer and the marbles are arranged around the outside of the pot in the saucer. The competitor is provided with a small teaspoon, and the object is to lift up the marbles one at a time in the spoon and drop them through the hole in the plant pot.

The player who puts most marbles into the pot in two minutes wins the prize. If more than one player puts all the marbles into the pot in two minutes the best plan is to add a few more marbles, and allow the successful ones to settle the issue.

—Sent by Sister Kishoree Sansgiree.

* * * *

SCHOOLROOM YARNS.

The science master noticed that one of his boys was dreaming. The boy was gazing intently out of the window and not following therefore, the master's blackboard work.

To command attention the master rapped on his desk with a ruler, but this failing to produce the required effect, he shouted, "Jones,—Jones—heard!"

Jones was brought to earth by his master's stentorian voice, and in a startled manner turned and stammered. "O-oh yes, sir, I was rather bored!"

* * * *

NOT TO LEND.

A little girl sitting quite near to the front of the class sniffed incessantly. The teacher became annoyed, called the child to her and said, "Have you a handkerchief, my dear?" "Yes, teacher" replied the child, "but mother doesn't like me to lend it to anybody".

* * * *

TOO BAD.

A little boy went home from school one day very much annoyed with his teacher.

"I hate her," he declared.

"Oh, you mustn't say that," said his mother; "the Bible tells us to love everybody".

"Yes, I know," replied the child, "but Miss Smith wasn't alive when the Bible was printed—now was she Mumsie?"

* * * *

ALPHABETICAL WATER.

"What is the formula for water", asked the science master of a class of junior boys.

He picked out a boy to answer.

"H I J K L M N O" spelt out the boy in question.

"What's that?" cried the master.

The boy looked at him in obvious surprise, then slowly repeated the letters.

"What on earth are you driving at? Who gave you that funny idea?" asked his teacher.

"You, sir," was the boy's reply. "You said in a lesson yesterday that the formula for water was H to O (H2O)"

* * * *

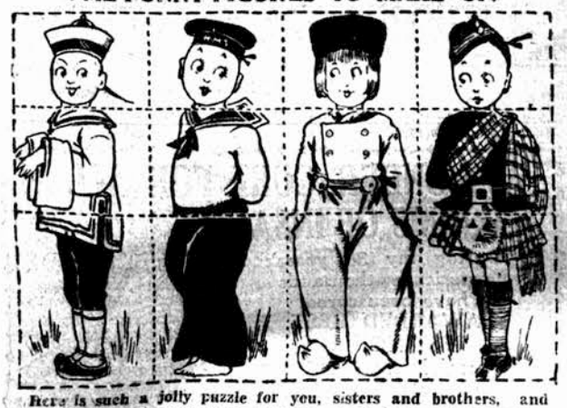
AS WE WERE.

A teacher, just out of College, found he had twins in his class, identical in height, features, ti-

(Continued on Page 55)

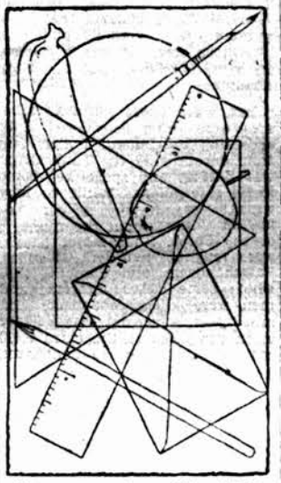
Little Sheila, Member No. 1 of our Association, will be celebrating her tenth birthday this week on the 23rd inst. This beautiful picture of hers appears in nice colours on the cover page of the recent issue of our official journal "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

SOME FUNNY FIGURES TO MAKE UP.



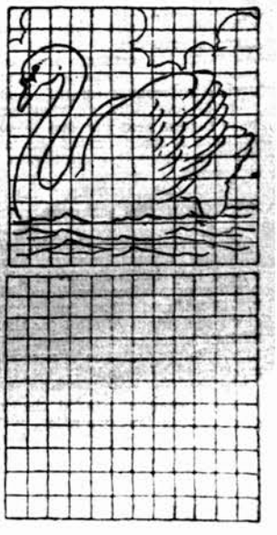
Here is such a jolly puzzle for you, sisters and brothers, and after you have made it up you can have some splendid games with your chums. First of all paste the picture on to thin card, and when it is quite dry, colour it with your paints or crayons. Then take your scissors and cut along the dotted lines so that you have twelve pieces of card. Now see what funny figures you can make by mixing them together. For instance, wouldn't the Sailor look comical with the Dutch-boy's body and wearing Scottie's kilt?

JUST TRY



There are a few articles hidden in this picture. Not so very many, and it wouldn't take you long to write them down, if you are clever enough to spot them. Now just try how many you can find.

COPY THE SAME



Here is an easy way to make a picture. You simply have to copy the swan onto the plain squared plan, working square by square. When you have completed your picture you may perhaps like to colour it and hang it on your wall.

GENERAL FULLER INDICTS HAIG'S FATUOUS POLICY DURING WAR

"Though the Germans gave us a lot of trouble, Sir Douglas Haig and his phenomenally unimaginative General Staff gave us infinitely more": so writes Major-General J. F. C. Fuller in "Memoirs of an Unconventional Soldier" (Nicholson and Watson). General Fuller was Chief of Staff of the Tank Corps in France. His book tells of the early struggles of the Corps—when, it seems, everything possible was done to hamper it—and is a shattering indictment of the policy of Haig and his staff. If we are to believe the evidence put forward by General Fuller—and he makes it all seem uncomfortably conclusive—then it is a miracle that we won the War, says Mr. Webster Evans in "John O'London's Weekly."

What The Germans Thought

Fuller, then only a Major, General Elles, and others attached to the Heavy Branch, as the Tank Corps was originally called had to fight tooth and nail for the new and revolutionary weapon. In spite of the fact that they were at first wrongly employed, they caused the Chief of Staff of the German Third Army Group to write on September 16th, 1916:—

"The enemy . . . have employed new engines of war, as cruel as effective. No doubt they will adopt on an extensive scale these monstrous engines, and it is urgent to take whatever measures are possible to counteract them."

But on the German G.H.Q. the warning was lost—just as, according to General Fuller, the lesson was lost on Haig.

Haig, writes General Fuller, "possessed a stereotyped mind, and, like a deluge or an avalanche, once set in motion, he could not stop, because in my opinion, he considered this particular form of stupidity to be the one test of a good general." In December, 1916, he listed tanks third, after aircraft and tractors, in giving his views on their relative importance. A year later he had not changed his mind. Apparently the War Office, then headed by Sir William Robertson, was of like opinion: it recommended that our remaining resources of man-power should take precedence as follows: (1) Aircraft; (2) artillery and ammunition; (3) mechanical transport; (4) locomotives; (5) tanks; and (6) rope railways. That tanks were placed next but last to rope railways is surely one of the most delightful ironies in the history of this war."

Mr. Churchill's Suggestion.

At a conference Mr. Winston Churchill, always pro-tank, suggested that tanks should be given priority next after the Royal Flying Corps, and "that by cutting down the output of steel for shells by half a per cent. per month for four months, all the necessary steel could be found":—

This suggestion winded the soldiery, and a long wrangle on the dangers of cutting down shells by half a per cent. followed. Absurd and quite irrelevant arguments were urged, and throughout the discussion I shall never forget Mr. Churchill's face: a sardonic smile played about his lips, which clearly showed his contempt for the opinions of the speakers."

But precious little seems to have been done for the Tank Corps. In March, 1918, shortly before the big German attack, General Fuller attended what he calls "an extraordinary G.H.Q. conference" at Doullens:—

"Now, no one would suggest that the best defensive way of employing a cruiser or battleship is to anchor her in harbour; yet this is what Sir Douglas Haig proposed. He in formed those present that he had recently paid a visit to General Gough, who was of opinion that tanks should be distributed behind certain parts of our front lines as "strong points." In other words, to convert a mobile weapon into a Martello tower! My comment was: 'It is like turning a polo pony into a towel horse."

Another idea that was advanced became known as the "Trap-Door Spider Tactics" or the "Tactics of the Savage Rabbit":—

"It consisted in excavating a series of immense dugouts at intervals along our front, each one to be a lair for a tank. There this beast would squat and slumber until the enemy advanced, when it would make warlike noises and pounce upon him. As I wrote in my diary: "If these old gentlemen would only come and look at the Mark IV tank, they might understand what 'rot' they propound."

The "Hush-Hush Operation"

But the most wild-cat scheme of all was the "Hush-Hush Operation." It was a proposed attack on the Belgian coast. The Tank Corps Staff was asked whether the tanks could storm the sea-wall between Ostend and Nieuport. Having done this, some of them were to haul up, off enormous pontoons, guns lorries, and anything else needed by the landing force. The sea-wall had an incline of some thirty degrees and was topped by a large projecting copingstone—a hopeless obstacle: but nobody had thought of that. General Fuller believes that the pontoons were actually built at enormous cost. It was a scheme, he says, worthy of Baron Munchausen.

Yet, when these fantastic schemes were being considered Haig, according to General Fuller, far from encouraging the Tank Corps, was putting any spoke he could in its caterpillars. While a long wrangle was in progress concerning an increase in the numbers of the Corps, three major battles were fought, namely, Messines, Passchendaele and Cambrai, in which some 500,000 officers and men were killed, wounded, and missing—a somewhat large figure when compared to the extra 9,400 officers and men we had asked for."

Men As Counters

General Fuller makes a terrible suggestion about Haig when he writes:—

Though not an inhuman man, it would appear that to him men were nothing more than counters in a game of cards, in which points represented casualties and battles rubbers. A strange man, who would have done wonderfully well at Waterloo had his opponent been Blucher.

That Sir Douglas Haig was difficult to serve is beyond question, and this should be borne in mind when criticizing his General Staff. First, it is not easy to convince a man who believes himself to be a divine instrument, and secondly, it is impossible to do so if that man is inarticulate and refuses to argue. That he was badly served is, I think, true; but the fault was his."

And General Fuller makes G.H.Q. seem no better. They concentrated, he says, on manpower and not on machine-power. "They had plunged into the swamps of Ypres; they had recoiled over the firm ground of the Somme; they had seen tanks swallowed in the mud and had watched them abandoned on the downlands. They could see disaster only, and never the road to success."

Naturally, General Fuller, being a Tank man, considered that this road to success could be travelled only by the tanks. He complains bitterly that three days after the battle of the Lys had been launched Haig "decided that one complete Tank Brigade should be converted into a Lewis-gun Formation. At the moment we did not realize that this was the first step in an attempt drastically to reduce the Tank Corps, if not to abolish it altogether. Then the next day all became clear, for we received an order that the Tank Corps in France was to be cut down from five to four Brigades; which apparently meant that the thirteen Battalions we then had, and the total of eighteen as budgeted for, were to be reduced to twelve."

A Paper Battle

The Tank Staff appealed to G.H.Q.—with no result. So they determined that the only thing to do was to fight in another way. They "severed all personal contact with G.H.Q. and opened an involved and equivocal correspondence. Elles ceased to visit Montreil, and a paper battle was launched on establishments—the surest way of stone-walling the birth, growth, or change of any military organization. By the 20th we were so successful that we were asked whether, in view of the decision that the Tank Corps was to be reduced to four Brigades, "Will the present establishment not suffice, allowing I Sergeant to each Brigade and 2 to the Reinforcement Depot?" Here was a really important argument, embracing some half a dozen Sergeants, which might last six weeks, and every day's delay was vital to us.

This ludicrous paper war went on for over two months. General Fuller admits that it was a disgraceful waste of time—but it saved the Tank Corps. From the beginning of August, 1918, the tanks swept all before them. And, says General Fuller, while helping to make victory possible they made Haig's reputation:—

"The machine which he could not understand, which he instinctively loathed and which he would gladly have abolished altogether, made him one of the outstanding figures of the War. Yet to me, strangest of all is it that I, who considered him, and still consider him, one of if not the most unimaginative and unseeing of Generals who has ever commanded a British Army, a man whose Stone Age ideas I had fought tooth and nail, should, since December, 1916, have played so great a part in this, his apotheosis. It would be incorrect to say that I made the tank, for I fashioned its tactics only; but it is strictly and historically correct to say that the tank made Lord Haig."

General Churchill?

If Haig is General Fuller's whipping-boy Mr. Churchill, because of his belief in the tanks, is his hero. He quotes an extremely frank conversation which he had with Sir Henry Wilson, then Chief of the Imperial General Staff. General Fuller suggested that Haig could be made a duke—and replaced by a man who was willing to carry out the ideas of the Imperial General Staff. And this man, he thinks would have been Mr. Churchill:—

"Had this courageous and imaginative man been in control, I do not think the Tank Corps would have had much trouble with the man-power department, whose sole object, though its chiefs did not realize it, was to herd men into the slaughter-house—the infantry battles."

Possibly not; but I wonder what the average soldier would have said about General Churchill—although they willingly followed a Churchill at Blenheim and Oudenarde! General Fuller does not tell us what Wilson said.

General Fuller seems to be in his element when controversy rages. This is certainly a most controversial book; it forms a striking contrast to Mr. Duff Cooper's new volume of his life of Haig. And since it presents only one side of the case, it will probably lead to an avalanche of replies, giving the other side. Thus another paper war will break out. I imagine that the War Office is already writing memorandums about General Fuller's trenchant criticisms of its post-War activitives contained in the latter part of his book.

British G. H. Q. Could See Disaster Only Ahead And Never The Road To Success, He Says

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE ?

Yes, no more despair. A real triumph over mental, nervous and sexual debility, only through a course of Herbal Home treatment. Success Complete satisfaction. Particulars on Request.

KAMALA WORKS, PANCHPOTA, (B. C.) BENGAL.

A WONDER CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF INSANITY

During my 30 years' experience thousands have been cured

AWARDED BEST TESTIMONIALS

Successful treatment and guaranteed cure our speciality.

C. V. KAMATH

MENTAL CONSULTING CHAMBERS
Ahmed Chambers, Second Floor,
386, Lamington Road,
Opp. Pathe Cinema, BOMBAY.

Through British East Africa On Byke

nutes later a small dog with whom we had made friends in Dar-es-Salaam came up to us panting and out of breath. As we were not willing to add an additional member to our company, we tried to chase and then stoned him away. As the dog disappeared in the bushes we thought we had got rid of him and continued with the journey. At daybreak we were on the top of an escarpment and halted to look down into the valley which was sloping down towards the sea. While we waited we again saw the dog come running towards us. A little distance from us he sat down quite exhausted, being afraid to come near us. We called him by his name and he came to us wagging his tail. As we had come quite a long distance from the town, there was nothing left doing but to take the dog with us till we met somebody who could take him back.

Our Canine Companion

While we cycled on slowly the dog ran beside us, but it soon got tired and began to fall behind. We tried to make him sit down on the rear carrier on top of our baggage, but he was afraid and kept jumping off. So we tied all his legs and made him lie down. In this way we carried him for many miles, intending to go to the Ruvu station from where we could send the dog back to Dar-es-Salaam. Unfortunately, we missed the road to Ruvu station which branches off on the right at Mazenga and cycled on till we saw the few mud huts of Mafisi village.

Here we enquired about the road to Ruvu station, but none of them could speak English. So we wrongly understood what they told us in Sohalee. Thinking that they meant to say that it was three miles to Ruvu, we took a guide and started again. The guide began to take us back the same way we had come and we felt very sorry at this, for we had taken much trouble in cycling over these very bad patches earlier in the afternoon. We began to see our mistake that it was not only three miles to Ruvu, but what the man meant was three hours' walk from Mafisi. Very tired and feeling famished, we arrived back at Mazenga and took shelter for the night in the Government rest house.

This was the first occasion we had to rely on the hospitality of the African natives and we were not disappointed. They brought for us fresh cocoanuts and cooked a chicken and in return they would not take any money from us. Next morning we found the road to Ruvu station very bad with grass grown high on it and had the misfortune to break the front axle of one of our cycles. Consequently we had to walk the twelve miles till we got a spare axle from Ruvu. We were glad to get rid of the dog here as he had brought nothing but bad luck to us. The road in some parts had been washed away by rain and we had often to stop to take shelter when it began to rain hard.

In the market square of Ngerengere village we saw women with big protruding upper lips who had come from the interior. They had made their lips as big as saucers. Nearing Mikesse we passed through semi-cultivated country and saw heaps of mica-dust lying about. Soon afterwards we saw the small town of Morogoro reposing in the shade of a high mountain. The European population of this town is large, there being near this town many sisal and cotton estates owned by Germans and Greeks. Taking the

(Continued from Page 2)

old German road we left Morogoro for Kilosa. Kilosa, which is situated on the slope of a high mountain and looks very green and pleasing. As we went further from Kilosa the cultivated fields disappeared and in their stead there grew only tall grass with patches of swamps. The fly nuisance increased and we were greatly harassed by them. Though they looked like the common fly, their sting was terrible and they could not be taken off easily.

Ups And Downs

The natives of Kikombo are very primitive, live high up in the mountains and only come down to the Indian shops to exchange their stock of milk, ghee, eggs and chickens for cloth, tobacco, salt or some trinkets of which their women are very fond. Dodoma was not far from Kikombo and we were glad to reach it and the Great North road, where we would find road conditions much better. Ten days after leaving Dar-es-Salaam we reached Dodoma. Dodoma is an important town with a good climate. We were held up here for a few days as the Rusha river was in floods and the road to Iringa very bad.

Tired of waiting here for a long time we decided to push on and take the risk of being held up in the jungle near the Rusha river. After a long descent we approached the river and found quite a good number of lorries waiting there for many days. The road was badly submerged in water in two places, so we had to be carried to the other side by coolies. An excellent steel bridge spans the Rusha river and from there onwards we enjoyed the scenery every bit. As we ascended, the wet heat of the plains disappeared before the cool mountain breeze. Reaching the plateau we cycled for many miles more through undulating country before we began climbing once again the steep hill on top of which Iringa stands. Extensive views can be had from Iringa and the climate being good it is an excellent health resort. We stayed in Iringa for a few days before setting out for Mbeya. Leaving Iringa, we met with a country full of flowers and often in mistake took a heap of white flowers to be a tent. Feeding on these beautiful flowers of different colours were big butterflies and bees of various types, while birds with brilliant plumage kept flying beside us every now and then. The climate too was pleasant so that we drove our cycle throughout the afternoon. By evening we came to a steep drift through which the Halali river flows. This is a troublesome place for motorists, who are held up during heavy rains for days together. If we made haste and came down fast so as to climb the opposite bank easily, we battered our tubes and damaged the tyres badly. The gradient up the Parotos being steep, we did more walking than cycling. Even lorries go up at a crawling space with stoppages every now and then to cool their boiling radiators.

Nature Spreads A Map

We were amply rewarded for all the trouble we had taken coming up by the excellent view we saw from the top. It looked as if Nature had unfolded a map in blue at our feet. We saw many miles in front of us and distinguished one range of hills rising behind the other. Rain overtook us while we were still on the Parotos mountain and we had to rush to an overcrowded P. W. D. camp. We made a move reaching Mbeya shortly afterwards, it being down the hill.

In The Land Of Gold

Mbeya has come into existence recently, so the houses are well built. A high mountain stands near it and further down in the opposite direction is the Imperial Airways' new aerodrome and wireless station. Being near the Lupa Gold Fields it is a busy place. We made it our headquarters for some time, as we wanted to see for ourselves how gold was being obtained. Between Mbeya and Chunia, which is in the Lupa Gold field area, is a very high mountain range. Kungutos, Makonglozi and Mawogo are some of the places near which the gold diggers' camps are situated. We saw a few diggers at work and they were very obliging and willing to explain the various ways in great detail to us. It is not necessary to have previous knowledge about gold digging, as alluvial gold is being found almost everywhere in this area and few days spent in careful observation are sufficient to enable a man to start work.

The rules and regulations laid down by Government not being strict, it is easy for anybody to get a gold digger's license, irrespective of colour, caste or creed. Though luck plays a prominent part in a digger's life and it is more a gamble than anything else, still to be a successful digger one must be very hard-working and lead a solitary life in the jungle. Wherever water is to be found there the diggers have dug huge pits deep into the earth and as we walked in the jungles we found traces of their work. A digger employs from five to over a hundred boys to dig for him. While some of the boys are digging the earth, the others wash it in pans by shaking the pans slowly. Gold being much heavier than mud or pebbles, it sinks down in the pan and stays there while all the mud is washed away. Generally the residue in the pans contains some tiny specks of gold not half as big as a pin head. The boys quickly detect these small specks of gold and carefully collect them in small boxes which they hand over to their masters in the evening. There have been pans washed which, however, contain nuggets weighing many ounces. A gold digger is very hopeful and optimistic and many spend recklessly when they are lucky in unearthing a big quantity of gold.

End Of The Journey

Returning to Mbeya we wished our friends, who had given us all facilities, good-bye and made for Tukuyu. In Tukuyu district tons of maize, grain and coffee are being grown and exported. The climate of Tukuyu in the rainy season is very misty and damp and the sun very rarely shines. The custom among the women-folk here is to go about entirely naked with only a leather belt with a piece of leather dangling in the front. While young they show a beautiful physique, but soon after becoming mothers they loose their beauty. Ivina trees are plentiful and the air is sweet and scented.

In a thick fog and rain we started from Tukuyu and gradually began to descend. At times the road was so slippery that we had to dismount and walk. Mwaya being at a much lower altitude than Tukuyu, we had simply to roll down. The mountains left behind, we found the plains under water and had to walk through it many places. The last ten miles into Mwaya we found to be very uncomfortable owing to chest-deep water on the road caused by the sudden rise of the Kibera river. The banana plantations and the native huts were all under water. So, the natives had to cut down banana trees and by putting the trunks one over the other they had made a big pile over which they slept and prepared their food.

Arriving at Mwaya we finished our tour of British East Africa in which we have cycled many hundreds of miles and seen almost every nook and corner of it. We feel very proud of the Indians in Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. They have even given their lives and have played a very important part in developing and civilising these vast territories. Without their hospitality we would have undergone all sorts of difficulties and hardships and would have incurred a great deal of expense. The unfailing kindness and generous support given to us by the Indians have made us indebted to them for ever.

TRUE HAPPINESS only comes from FINANCIAL SECURITY

FROM EVEN A MEAGRE START THE RICHEST ESTATE MAY GROW.

No start is too small for a Savings Bank Account; add to it faithfully a modest amount every month and notice as the years pass, how it multiplies itself in surprising fashion. You'll soon learn to enjoy in contentment its consistent increase-the secret of true happiness.

Enquire at this Bank for the unique facilities offered

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD

95-27, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT-BOMBAY.

News From Far & Near

TWINS AS CAMBRIDGE WRANGLERS

Chinese twins at Cambridge University have passed in the economics tripos (honours examination) part one, Yu-Chung Hsi being in class two and his brother, Yu-Ho Hsi, in the third class.

They are both first year men at Trinity College, and were students at St. John's School, Shanghai.

Two days previously George Stanley and John Yeomans Rushbrooke, twins, of Wilenhall (Staffs), gained their mathematical tripos.

* * * *

"HAVE SOME MORE NETTLES."

German workers are being officially advised to eat more "wild vegetables," such as sorrel, stinging nettle, water-cress and dandelion.

* * * *

42 YEARS AS MAYOR

Captain Harry Wooding, who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday, has been Mayor of Dunville, Virginia, for forty-two years.

* * * *

IT WAS THE SNAKE THAT DIED.

Jack Bone, seventeen months old bit a snake while playing in his backyard at Atlanta (Georgia).

He was rushed to hospital for antiseptic treatment, but was found to be unharmed.

It was the snake that died—an 8-inch long specimen, non-poisonous.

* * * *

METALLURGICAL CONFERENCE.

Metallurgical experts from all parts of the world are to attend an International Conference of Iron-founders at Dusseldorf from September 16. Delegates from Great Britain have already indicated their intention of coming over for the conference, and a foundry Trades Exhibition and special tour of industrial Germany have been arranged in connection with the meetings.

* * * *

GERMAN GLIDING COMPETITION.

Latest developments in gliding will be seen during the German national competition which is to be held from August 16 to 30 on the Wasserkuppe mountain, the "nursery" of non-engine flying. Endurance and long-distance events will be the features of the competition in which only those who have maintained a non-engine flight of at least one hour may take part.

FOR COOL COMFORT—
INDIANESE
SILKS

INDIANESE IS Indian. Made of silken yarn from Kashmir, these fabrics are famous for their exquisite shades and rich feel. They are not expensive.

Sole Selling Agents:
POHOOMULL BROS. (India),
Kalbadevi Road,
or
275, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JUVENILE CRIME ON INCREASE IN ENGLAND

A high increase in juvenile crime is revealed in statistics issued by the British Home Office.

The proportion of juvenile offenders per 100,000 was the highest since 1911.

"In 1934 there were in England and Wales about 3,500,000 males between the ages of 10 and 21, as against 12,500,000 men over 21," it is stated. "But among the 3,500,000 youths there were 27,600 offenders against 30,000 offenders among the 12,500,000 older men.

"The proportion of offenders is three times greater among youths under 21 than among men over 21."

The tendency to crime among males decreases as they outgrow their youth, says the report.

TRAINING PROBLEM

It adds that the criminal problem is largely a problem of the training and discipline of youth.

Of the total number of offenders in 1934, 79 per cent. were fined. Ten per cent. were dismissed after the charge had been proved, six per cent were bound over, and four per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or Borstal detention.

Half the people found guilty on charges of all kinds were traffic offenders.

The total number of traffic offences was 334,071. There were 284,528 in 1933—an increase of 17 per cent.

"I HYPNOTIZED HER"

Son Absolves Mother Charged With Kidnapping

After a woman of 70 had limped into the dock in Aix-en-Province, charged, with her son, with kidnapping an 18-month-old baby, the son declared:

"My mother had nothing to do with it. I hypnotised her when she was asleep, and she obeyed my will involuntarily."

The woman charged in this French "Lindbergh Baby Case" is Marie Cardin, and her son is Andre, aged 27. The baby is son of Dr. Malmejac.

It is alleged that the baby was kidnapped by a ruse which deceived its nurse, and that a demand for £750 ransom was made.

"Strange! I took the tap out to let the water out, and the boat is filling up more and more."

NEW GERMAN LAW

Death Penalty For Kidnapping

The German Government has passed a law making the kidnapping of children a capital offence punishable with death, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

For the purpose of this law, which is signed by Herr Hitler as well as by the Minister of Justice, children are defined as those under eighteen years of age. The law is directed against those who, "with intention to extort ransom, abduct a child by guile, threats, or force, or in other ways deprive the child of its freedom."

This law was introduced in consequence of a recent case of kidnapping which occurred in Bonn, when a man was charged with having abducted a twelve-year-old boy for purposes of ransom.

The German Press, commenting upon the new law, remarks that it follows an existing precedent in American legislation. The reference is presumably to the so-called "Lindbergh law" introduced in the United States following the kidnapping of Colonel Lindbergh's child.

Reveller: "This is a bit of all right —my wife has not yet discovered that I came home late."

ROCKEFELLER A RADIO FAN

No Longer Attends Church, But Hears Sermons On The Air

It has been more than two years since John D. Rockefeller Sr. has attended a church, but a radio in his bedroom allows him to hear the country's leading sermons every Sunday.

A local minister was asked how Mr. Rockefeller received spiritual advisement since church-going was banned by members of his family because of the excitement.

"Why, he just turns on the radio in his bedroom," said the Rev. Marshall Sewell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, where Mr. Rockefeller formerly worshipped. From other sources, it was learned that Mr. Rockefeller was an ardent radio fan.

TRAFFIC MUSEUMS IN ROADHOUSES!

German Authorities Introduce A New Note

Road houses in Germany are to be somewhat different! Erected at intervals along the great new stretches of Motoring roads throughout the country, they will have not only a restaurant but a Traffic Museum. The first has just been established at Mannheim on the motor road from Heidelberg to Frankfort-on-Main, and in the museum are to be seen models of the first bicycle invented by Baron Drais the first car produced by Carl Benz, old Roman wine ships, and of the first railroad.

NO TIME LIMIT ICES

Visitors to the Olympic Games here in August will be able, if they so choose, to buy and eat ices and fruit at any hour of the day or night. This privilege has been granted by the Berlin Chief of Police as a concession to foreign visitors.

BACK TO THE LAND

Germany's first land re-settlement school has just been opened at Erlangen. Supported by the German Labour Front and the agricultural societies in Franconia students will be encouraged to conduct their own agricultural experiments on separate plots of land given over to their use alone, and will receive a fortnight's course of instruction in the latest methods of intensive cultivation. The scheme is to be extended to other parts of Germany.

* * * *

QUITE A HOT IDEA!

A bright idea comes from Gila Centre, Arizona. With the coming of hot weather Hank Polakis dons a suit of his own design.

With bellows on his shoes air is driven to strategic points as he walks, supplying him with constant breezes.

£600 FLUTE.

A £600 platinum flute has been made for GEORGE Barrere, of New York.

Its tone is said to be finer than any flute in the world and far superior on test to that of flutes made from gold and silver.

For Sure and Safe
BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen Contraceptive

Price Rs. 1/8 per tube
CONTRAFANT
For fresh supply & Complete Literature write to:
ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG Co. 92, RAMJIBHAI ROW PORT, BOMBAY

DARDANELLES

(Continued from page 6)

UKRAINE WANTS AN "OPEN DOOR"

(From "Dilo," Lwow, Polish Ukraine.)

There is hardly an important question in diplomatic history which would have more weight for the Ukrainians than the question of the Straits—the question of our sole exit to the world and the safety of our main natural border.

Immediately the Ukrainian people revolt against the Russian occupation there will arise the necessity of communication with the outer world and the need of supplying the army with necessities, trade, etc. We will not be satisfied with overland communication which would be dependent on the goodwill of our neighbours. If we are expecting a war of liberation and not a war of intervention it is imperative for us to have free access to the open sea, and therefore it is extremely important for us that in the future and maybe not far distant struggle for independence steamers of foreign countries could freely enter our ports; and that the Turkish Government should not be allowed, under Soviet pressure, to close the Straits by batteries and fortifications, and deprive our nation of communication with the outer world and leave us alone with our enemy.

BULGARIA SEES HER CHANCE

(From "Mir," Sofia.)

The question of the Straits is not definitely cleared up, but, judging by the views expressed in the various countries concerned, opinion is unmistakably in favour of Turkey. For Bulgaria the question is not only interesting but instructive. We have two ports, Varna and Burgas. Both lie on the Black Sea and both are largely dependent on the administration of the Dardanelles. If, under certain circumstances, we are deprived of free passage through the Narrows, we are deprived of a natural and vital right. The Soviet Union and Rumania are in the same position. But these two countries are bound to Turkey by pacts, and all three are able to make mutual concessions to one another according to their obligations. In view of this, the Bulgarian Government must already be considering the question and will no doubt call attention to the minimum guarantee for the freedom of our trade. In normal circumstances, the need for friends and assistance is not strongly felt. But, in international as in private affairs, there come moments when the strongest are unable to dispense with the moral support and aid of others.

GREECE WARNS BULGARIA

(From "Eleftheron Vima," Athens.)

Instead of disarmament, which has become a pious memory, we have general rearmament. Turkey has some reason for believing that disagreement between the Great Powers of the West has rendered problematical the collective guarantee of the security of the Straits offered Turkey by England, France, Italy and Japan in return for demilitarisation of the Straits. One point only is arguable. Turkey believes that Anglo-Italian tension in the eastern Mediterranean constitutes a concrete danger to the Straits. We are convinced that our Turkish friends exaggerate on this point. The Abyssinian affair has definitely taken Italy towards other horizons.

As disinterested friends and partners of our eastern neighbour, to whom we are bound by the Venizelos agreement of 1930, by the treaty of 1933, and by the Balkan Pact, we support every reinforcement of his security as a reinforcement of our own.

Bulgaria has not the slightest right to take the Turkish action as a precedent for demanding the abolition of the military clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly. Turkey does not demand the remilitarisation of the demilitarised zone around Adrianople adjacent to the Bulgarian frontier, as she demanded it in 1933. Should Bulgaria try to fish in troubled waters and raise the question of an outlet to the Aegean, she will meet with a combined refusal from Turkey and Greece.

But, for all her attachment to Greco-Turkish friendship, Greece cannot act without consulting certain powers such as England, to whom she is bound by traditional good feeling.

Prof. V. A. HAMDANI

Prof. V. A. Hamdani of Wadia College, Poona, who took a First in Oriental Languages in Oxford, has returned to India on a brief visit.

He had gained a First Class both in his B.A. and M.A. examinations and had been awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal and a Currimbhoy Scholarship at the University of Bombay.

He is, perhaps, the first Indian scholar to specialise in "South Arabian Epigraphy."

He has been awarded the "James Mew Arabic Scholarship" at the University of Oxford for further research in his special subject. He returns in September.

"Honour Of Country In The Dust"

(Continued from page 43)

office for more than a few weeks before that torch was hidden.

To-night, it was quenched with a hiss (Laughter and cheers.) A hiss that would be re-echoed throughout the whole world.

"To-night," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "we have had the cowardly surrender," and pointing to the Government benches he said, "There are the cowards."

Premier's Tribute To L. G.

The Prime Minister said: "The most serious part of Mr. Greenwood's speech was that they had misled the country and that they had recently committed a complete 'volte face', and that point of misleading the country was also taken up in the extraordinarily brilliant speech of Mr. Lloyd George, which was a very remarkable performance.

The Premier continued:

"If there was one thing before and during the General Election that I took special pains to impress on every audience which I addressed, and which I also stressed in the broadcast, it was the tentative nature of sanctions and collective security, that they were being used for the first time, and that I would follow them as far as anybody else would go.

I did not know if they would be successful and I said that if they were not successful there would be people who would say that that would be the end of the League.

"But I explained that I never took that view and said that if they were not successful it was up to the League at its next meeting to consider where it had failed.

"Collective security is the whole question and on it must be the foundation of our policy for some time to come.

Italy Too Much For 50 Nations!

"If the State or States who aggress are strong and prepared to fight it is essential for collective security that the opposing combination shall be in a position to overcome an aggressor quickly. I think everyone will agree with that.

"But to do that does postulate a real military preponderance on the side of the States who are trying to get collective security, that is to say on behalf of the League States against a potential aggressor or aggressors.

"I think it is most important for the House to realise that military preponderance does not necessarily depend on the mere numbers available theoretically.

"The House may remember, as I have said in speech and broadcast, that with the experience I have learned I would not be responsible for sanctions again until this country had given us authority to strengthen our arms.

"Mr. Lloyd George may call that cowardice. Frankly I do not.

"We as trustees of the people ought to remember that if there be war in this country, I mean war nearer than the mediterranean, they will pay for it on the first night with their lives.

"That is why the Government and, I believe, the House as a whole see no less than I do the necessity for protecting our shores from air attack.

"That is where the first blow may come from on the same day if sanctions are applied against an aggressor, and the man who puts sanctions on or allows this country to put them on, unless he has done all in his power to see that his people can be defended at home, is not fit to carry on the responsibility of governing.

"I cannot see exactly now when or how the nearest opportunity may come, but we are hoping to bring the French and the Germans and ourselves into conference for the better security of the peace of Europe."

The Government's Dupes

Mr. Attlee (Leader of the Opposition) remarked that Earl Winterton had said that the House of Commons was becoming like a pleasant Sunday afternoon with an address by the vicar.

"That," said Mr. Attlee, "is what we have had from the Prime Minister this afternoon—a dissertation on strategy a few airy nothings about peace." (Labour cheers)

The Prime Minister had not replied to the Labour challenge, and they proposed to put upon the order paper a vote of censure on the whole course of the Government's foreign policy.

What was the use of the Prime Minister telling them about a number of considerations that ought to have been in their minds before they embarked on the adventure?

The experiment had failed, and the experiment would blacken the name of this country throughout the world.

It was a surprising thing that neither the Foreign Secretary nor the Prime Minister had one thing to say for the dunes who had been slaughtered because of their words.

When the Abyssinians were beaten the Government ran away and had not even a word of pity for them.

That was what the people of this country were feeling. (Ministerial dissent). It was no good hon. members denying it.

It was no use talking about reconstructing the League. The right hon. gentlemen had killed the League, had killed collective security. They never honestly tried to make it effective.

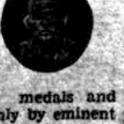
The Prime Minister had a great chance of uniting all the people of this country to stand by the League.

They knew now that they could not trust the National Government—the Conservative Government—to stand by the League.

Tele. Add: "PREDICT" KATHLAL

WORLD RENOWNED

JYOTISHI P. SHARMA
(Predict Astrologer)



Awarded medals and certificates not only by eminent persons from India but also from Europe, Africa, China and Japan, for his accurate foretelling. You will be amazed at his deep knowledge in Astrology.

It is charged up to Rs. 5|- for one question but through special reduced rates Rs. 4|- with postage are charged for correct answers to any five questions. Foreign seven shillings. Write stating Age and Time of writing.

A future life account predicted with the answers.

"PREDICT ASTROLOGICAL HALL"
(Regd).
SHARMA BHUVAN, (C Block),
KATHLAL, Via Nadiad.
B. B & C. I. Railway.

World War Against War

RED-LETTER DAY FOR BHIL COMMUNITY

Devising Parmar, First Bhil Graduate Honoured

(From Bhil Seva Mandal.)

It was a unique occasion in the history of the Bhil community of the Bombay Presidency when Mr. Devising Parmar, first Bhil graduate—perhaps first amongst the aboriginals of the Presidency—was publicly congratulated at a meeting held under the joint auspices of Bhil Seva Mandal and Bhil Samaj, on Sunday the 5th inst. The meeting, which was held under the presidentship of the well-known novelist of Gujerat, Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai was attended by hundreds of people, Mr. Motibhai Amin and Thakkar Bapa also gracing the occasion.

Mr. Amin, in congratulating Mr. Devising, recalling that the Charotar Education Society's Boarding House at Baroda, had at the persistent request of Mr. Thakkar, made an exception in admitting Mr. Devising. The result was that the doors of the hostel were soon

Mr. Devising Parmar

thrown open to such students of backward and aboriginal classes. He earnestly appealed to the public to help the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Mr. Thakkar congratulated heartily Mr. Devising on his spirit of self-reliance and hoped that his sister who is now studying in the English fourth standard would some day be a graduate like him.

The president expressed his joy at the splendid work which was being carried out by the Mandal and Samaj among the Bhils of Panch Mahals. He suggested that what was urgently needed to-day was awakening among the backward classes rather than a class struggle.

After Mr. Devising had made a short reply the meeting came to a close.

Reward Rs. 100 MAGIC RING

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigation, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE, PANCHPOTA ... BENGAL (B.O.)

HOW MILITARISM IS BEING FOUGHT IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

(THROUGH NOFRONTIER NEWS SERVICE).

Oslo—Norwegian leaders are pointing to significant parallel between the Franco-German impasse to-day and a crisis in Scandinavian affairs. In 1905 Norway and Sweden faced a very serious situation. Up to that time they had been united under the rule of one king who governed from Stockholm in Sweden. The Norwegians determined to manage their own affairs and to have a king of their own.

Lesson Of Demilitarisation

In preparation for separation the Norse fortified their frontier, procured the best artillery from Germany, and were ready to assert their rights by military force. When all was ready, the Norse simply declared their independence and chose their own king. A disastrous war might have resulted leaving behind a heritage of hatred and the seed of further wars. But Socialist and Labour leaders in both countries notified their Governments that they were strongly opposed to war and would not support the threatened conflict. After that, saner counsels prevailed. The Norse coup was recognized by Sweden, but the final arrangements specified that the frontier must be completely demilitarized. This was done and since that time there has existed between the two countries a sense of neighbourliness and brotherhood far beyond all expectations.

"No Co-operation In Trial War"

Alexandria, Egypt.—Declaring in plain language their unwillingness to co-operate in rehearsals of war, the executive committee of the peace movement in Alexandria, Egypt, recently wrote to the Governor of the City, H. E. Hussein Sabry Pacha, in criticism of the announced manoeuvres in which the city was to be darkened in preparation for a sham air raid. Said the committee:

"We write to inform you that we are not willing to co-operate, in so far as our co-operation is required, in the trial darkening of Alexandria proposed for Friday, February 21st. We consider that the real object of this manoeuvre is to accustom the public to the idea of air attack, and so to weaken the natural opposition of the people to war. We regard the proposal as an attempt to bring the civilian population within the orbit of war preparation, and we consider that this can only tend to make war more probable. People must be told that there is no adequate defence against air attack, and that there is no safety for them except through the elimination of war.

"The only effect of a trial darkening can be to misled them into thinking that there is the possibility of such defence. There will thus be a readier acceptance of the approach of war, and the cause of Peace will have suffered severely."

Spanish Radicals Challenge War

Madrid—In many countries, anarchists, chiefly philosophical, carry on work against violence and warfare. In Spain, thanks to a split which occurred in 1869 in the First International, Bakunin succeeded in creating a tremendously powerful anarchist movement which has persisted and grown stronger. It is estimated that anarchist workers in Spain and Portugal number several hundred thousand. Most of these disavow all use of violence.

As to war, there is no compromise among them. The National Plenum of the regional federations of the F. A. I. (Anarchist Federation of Spain and Portugal) resolved at its latest meeting to publicize a drastic plan for non-cooperation with war and war preparations; to make more active anti-militarist propaganda; to develop effective military and industrial war resistance; however, a distinction was made in the programme between anti-militaristic propaganda and "the task of committees for revolutionary defence."

Filipinos And Conscription

Manila—Further evidence is at hand as to the unpopularity of the peace-time conscription introduced into the Philippines by General Douglas MacArthur. The Moros have taken to the mountains and rebuilt their "cotas," that is, their old fortresses. The labouring class, too, has expressed strong objection to registration for military training. It has become evident, also, that both the officers and the funds are lacking to carry out the programme projected by the American general.

The comments of the "Manila Daily Bulletin," which apparently favours this military programme, are significant. "The whole programme of universal compulsory military training," says this journal, "has never been placed before the electorate as an issue on which popular will could express itself. The defence plan was not an organic growth in the public mind or the response to a public plea. . . It came from without, and was pushed through from the top down."

After further objections and criticisms the editor mentions that army officials are starting a propaganda campaign. In this, General MacArthur is also doing his part. Recently he appeared in a news reel, resplendent with a dozen medals, and told his American audience that compulsory military training was the highest expression of democracy. Others will probably see in this Philippine situation another illustration of American imperialism at its worst.

Statue To War Opponent

St. Louis—A statue has been erected in Nevada, Missouri, to Senator Joel Stone of Missouri. Senator Stone was one of the Senate leaders who opposed our entry into the World War and who cast his vote against participation. Inscribed on the bronze monument is an excerpt from one of the Senator's speeches:

"I shall vote against this monstrous mistake, this resolution for a declaration of war, to prevent which I would willingly lay down my life."

The Passing Of The Indian Bourgeois Poet

(Continued from Page 1)

to the highest bidder-to this A.I. prize idiot with the big bank balance.

A NEW SONG OF BOMBAY CITY.

Now, for us youngsters, with scarcely 12 annas in our pockets and not even the rag of a reputation, such a woman is of no use. Had she asked me for rice and curry, I might have bought her a Papai to supply her the necessary vitamins; had she been satisfied with a three valve Radio set, I might have, of my own accord, given her also a portable H.M.V. gramophone (anything to drown her own voice). Had she asked me for a decent rain-coat, I might have thrown in a pair of Wellington boots in the bargain. I might have even bought her a couple of cotton sarees on pay day and sprung a surprise on her. Before she presses her suit further, I should ask her whether she can press mine and last of all, no tomfoolery about going down on our knees to woo her "with the delicate silence of love." We could use our time much better working up the youth movements and the Trade Unions. We shall give her at most 27 minutes to say "yes", and we'll pat her on her back and call her "old girl" and love her honestly in our own rough and comradely way. She'll appreciate that much more being treated as an equal who has got to face Life's hard battle (Josh! how poetic I'm becoming!) than if she were looked upon as a fragile porcelain doll. Consequently, this delightfully delicate and hopelessly out-of-date poem will have to be changed. The modern sensible young Indian woman won't tolerate it any longer. Let us for example call it "New Songs of the Bombay City". There are no more latticed windows which are the relics of a barbarous past. More likely it would be "In the bus going to Pydhonie". The modernised version will run thus:

How shall I feed the, beloved?
On Horlick's Malted Milk.
How shall I feed thee, beloved?
In artificial silk.
How shall I garland thy tresses?
With corrugated twine.
How shall I perfume thy fingers?
With methylated spirits of wine.
How shall I deck thee, O dearest?
With synthetic dyes from coal.
How shall I woo thee, beloved?
With a treatise on Birth Control."

You see from the above answers that the modern girl detests even being asked what she wants. She generally goes and buys it herself without telling anyone about it. The answers given above show that the sensible modern young woman detests poetic effusion. That is the death warrant of the high-souled, soft-soapy lyric poet in India. Peace be upon his soul. On his tombstone should be written:

"Do you want to lie in peace
or in pieces?"

A Rawalpindi message says that Mr. Mahomed Usman, a local Director of the Rawalpindi Branch of the Cresent Bank, Limited, Lahore, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in the well-known "Pindi Bank Cheating Case" by Mr. Brodbent, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.

Workers of the Khar branch of the All-India Children's Association.

Children of the Khar branch of A. I. C. A.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from Page 49)

midity, and both pronounced stammerers.

He made up his mind to cure them, and at the end of six months' patient treatment to report a cure to his headmaster, a loud-voiced, harsh man.

One day the head came into his room with an inspector and loudly extolled the teacher's virtues, adding that he had cured two boys of stammering. He called the boys from their places and blared, "You boys don't stammer now, do you?" Timidity asserted itself. 'N-n-n-no, sir," spluttered one. "N-n-n-not -n-n-now, sir" stammered the other.—(Sent by Br. Timapa Gandar).

* * * *

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

A mirror is not, as one might be inclined to think, the "giftie" that Burns prayed that some power would "bie us to see oorsel's as either see us"! We appear, of course, wrong way round. One's right ear, for example, appears on our righthand side, whereas other people see one's right ear on their left side.

But it is possible, even with a mirror to see ourselves exactly as other people see us. 'Or rather, with two mirrors. These are simply placed at an angle of 90 degrees to each other and one looks straight at the angle where they meet.

This is what happens. Mirror A, being at an angle to your line of vision, reflects part of you into mirror B at the same angle. Mirror B reflects the other side into mirror A at an angle which, being complementary, causes the two parts to come together at the join of the mirrors. And as two negatives make a positive your reflexion appears right way round.

Those Blue Eyes

Why is it that babies' eyes are so frequently blue? What is the scientific answer to the poetic question, put to the new-born babe, "Where did you get those eyes so blue?"—to which the poet makes the child reply "Out of the sky as I came through"?

Alas! the answer indicates that the blueness is a negative, rather than a positive mark of beauty. In other words, it is due to the fact that that part of the eye which determines its colour is virtually lacking in pigment (colouring matter) in very young babies.

Instead there are believed to be very tiny particles suspended in front of the iris which catch certain rays of light and blend them together into the colour we know as blue. The pigment is there in embryo, so to speak, however, and in due course its diffusion over the iris causes the eyes to take on a specific colour.

Moisture Enhances Colour

Have you ever noticed the change that occurs in a coloured piece of cloth or other textile material when it gets wet? As a rule the change takes the form of a brightening of the colours. Why is this?

It is not that the colours themselves actually change at all. The apparent change is rather in the nature of an optical illusion. For it is due to the reflection by the particles of moisture of the light that emanates from the colours.

Insect A Foot Long

Not only is the word "insect" often wrongly used to describe certain animals whose bodies are not "cut" into sections, but it has even become almost a synonym for anything very small. As a matter of fact, however, insects are not necessarily small at all.

In fact, the largest of the world's insects is about a foot long. But it is only two inches broad at the widest part. It belongs to the East Indies and is one of those insects known as "walking sticks". It has wings which measure about eight inches from tip to tip.

* * * *

REPLIES.

Bro. D. H. Merchant (Bhavnagar): Will you write to Bro. H. A. Khan, 120 Modi Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bro. Radhakrishnan K. Mudliar (Poona 4): The results of the competitions are always announced through these columns.

Bro S. S. Sundaram (Cuttack): A few of your cartoons have already been published, the rest will be inserted in due course of time.

Bro. K. R. V. Nath (Palghat): I wonder why you sent me five annas stamps and therefore they are returned to you for definite instructions.

Sis. R. P. Rukmani (Bombay): Anybody is welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

Really keen about the thing.

* * * *

OUR ACTIVITIES.

At Khar children come to meet every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Hall from 8 to 9-30 A. M. It was such a jolly and happy function last Sunday. More and more children have started coming, and we trust the new workers will keep up their enthusiasm all right now.

"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" for July 1936 seems to have been liked by all big and small readers. All copies have been sold out by this time. The August issue is in press now and will be out by the end of the next week. Those requiring specimen copies may please write for them to the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing two annas stamps only. Its annual subscription is Rupee one only, post free.

Children under 12 years can join the All-India Children's Association as Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 18 years can become Companions. Elders wishing to help the movement also can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons. Please send for the enrolment form and full particulars intimating us of your age, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA,—"Gulistan,"
Khar,—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

78% MORE BUSINESS DURING 1935

Managed by a Strong and Influential Board Of Indian Directors.

Plans to suit every Pocket and Purpose.

BEST TERMS

Life Fund and Investments in Government Securities increased.

Offered To Honest and Influential Organisers.

Apply to Head Office:—

THE

GREAT SOCIAL LIFE

& GENERAL ASSURANCE LTD. JALGAON, E. K. Or

Bombay Branch: Kermani Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Rd., Fort, Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The stork is the bird with the big bill.

* * * *

One touch of scandal makes the whole world chin.

* * * *

Friend: "They treat you like one of the family, I understand."

New Maid: "That they do not; they are always polite to me!"

* * * *

Judge: "Have you any visible means of support?"

Rastus: "Yes, your honour, my wife: Mandy, stand up so the judge can see you."

* * * *

Policeman: "Come along now, quietly."

"I thought you came to attend to the water pipes?"
"Yes, ma'am, I am just putting on my working trousers."

Drunk (resisting): "I'll not; the judge told me never to be brought before him again, and I got to obey him!"

* * * *

"Isn't the boiler factory next door a nuisance, Mrs. Clancy."

"Ut's an aggravation, Mrs. McCarthy; iviry neighbour in the block moight be hoving a family scrap and we'd niver know ut!"

* * * *

Father—"Troubled with dyspepsia in school to-day? Why that's a strange thing for a boy to have."

Son—"I didn't have it. I had to spell it."

* * * *

Charles Mu Schwab says the longer the depression lasts, the greater will be the following prosperity. That's like sitting on a hot stove—the longer you sit the better it feels when you get up.

* * * *

"Oh, mother!" said little Nellie, who had been taken to see her twin brothers for the first time, "did you order two?"

"No darling, only one!"

"And you look them both!" reproached the little girl. "Dad's quite right. You are careless about your housekeeping!"

SOLUTION OF DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 7

B	ul	B
A	rom	A
S	hel	L
E	vi	L

(For Acrostic see page 15).

The grass widow is one who doesn't let any grass grow under her feet.

* * * *

"Mummy, what becomes of a car when it gets too old to run?"

"Somebody sells it to your father!"

* * * *

"Your father looks very distinguished with his snow-white hair."

"Yes, he has me to thank for that."

* * * *

'No. 99, you have been granted a remission of your three years' sentence."

No. 99: "Well, that's awkward, sir. When I came in here I let my house for three years.

* * * *

"Can I help you?" said the good-natured persons to a man who was unsuccessfully trying to force a mule into a freight car.

"Yes", said the man, "tell me how Noah got two of these blighters into the Ark."

* * * *

Buddy (aged seven): "We're going to have roast chicken for dinner."

Older Sister: "You overheard mother say so."

Buddy: "No, I oversmelled it cooking."

* * * *

Teacher (during history lesson)—"What are races which have dominated England since the invasion of the Romans?"

Small Boy—"The Derby and the Grand National, miss."

* * * *

Golfer, whose caddie has been replacing divots time and time again:

"I'll move heaven and earth to play this game properly."

Caddie: "You've only heaven to move now, sir!"

* * * *

Johnny—"What is a brick hod used for, daddy?"

Father—"Why, for carrying bricks, of course. You should know that. It explains itself."

Johnny (after a moment's silence)—"Then I suppose a tripod is used for carrying tripe?"

* * * *

The mechanics lesson was in progress at the university, and the professor was demonstrating a piece of apparatus.

"You will have noticed," he spouted, "that this machine is operated by a crank."

Then he wondered why the students laughed.

* * * *

An editor received from a fair contributor some poetic effusions daintily tied with pink ribbon and entitled "I Wonder If He'll Miss Me?" After reading them and recovering sufficiently from a severe attack of nervous prostration, the editor returned the verses with the following note: "Dear Madam, if he does he ought never to be trusted with firearms again."

* * * *

Brown and Jones were returning rather late from the club in their car. Gradually the speedometer crept up 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 miles an hour—until Jones began to feel rather nervous.

"You're driving rather fast, aren't you?" he asked Brown.

Brown looked surprised.

"Me? Driving fast? I thought you were driving," was the reply.

* * * *

The new hand was told to get a line and a bucket and to draw up some sea-water to flush out the galley. With the necessary equipment he stood by the rail lost in thought.

"What's that guy waiting for?" asked one of the mess cooks.

"Don't know replied another. "Perhaps he ain't seen a bucket-ful he likes yet."

Pamela had been naughty, and when she went to bed her mother said: "When you say your prayers be sure to ask God to make you a good girl to-morrow."

With an inquiring glance up into her mother's face she asked: "Why, what's on to-morrow?"

* * * *

Husband (to wife who has just broken her glasses): "You break everything that belongs to you!"

Wife: "I'm afraid you're right. Even you are a little cracked."

* * * *

This is a true bridge story: She was only a beginner, but she meant to keep her end up, and so she was not at all abashed when her partner said: "You know you revoked?"

"Well," she replied, after a short but impressive pause, "what of it?...I had my reasons."

* * * *

"And how are you getting on at school, my boy?" the fond uncle asked his young nephew."

"Splendidly, thank you, Uncle Dick", replied the youngster. "Teacher said the other day that if all the boys in the school were like me he'd shut up the place to-morrow."

* * * *

The prisoner, who was to undergo trial for theft, was being comforted by his lawyer, "Keep up your courage," exhorted the lawyer, "take my word for it you'll get justice." "And that's just what I am afraid of," said the prisoner to himself.

* * * *

McPherson was counting his money.

"Now, let me see," he muttered, "when I went out on the spree wi' that Englishman last last night I had one and sevenpence. Noo, I hae a shilling and sixpence."

He scratched his hand "I wonder whaur the penny went?"

* * * *

The ways of stretching the truth are many and varied. An examiner, in the good and old easy days of law examination, given a candidate to examine, one assured because of high connections, asked, "Well, Johnson, what do you know about law, anyway?" "To tell you the truth," was the answer, "I don't know a single thing!" And the examiner's affidavit went in, this way. "I have examined Mr. Johnson as to his knowledge of law, and to the best of my information and belief he has answered the questions put to him correctly."

* * * *

They were discussing the North American Indian in a rural school, when the teacher asked if anyone could tell what the leaders of the tribes were called.

"Chiefs" answered one bright little girl.

"Correct. Now, can any of you tell me what the women were called?"

There was a silence for some time, and then a small boy frantically waved his hand for recognition.

"Well, Freddie?" said the teacher.

"Mischiefs," he announced proudly.

* * * *

The small girl was paying her first visit alone. She had been drilled carefully beforehand by her mother as to how she was to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," the mother said, "you must say, 'No thank you, I have already dined.'"

The child listened attentively, and, accordingly, when her little friend's father said, "Come along Molly, you must have a bite with us," she remembered her mother's instructions and said in a polite and dignified manner. "No, thank you; I have already bitten."

The customer in the bookshop called up the assistant. "I want," he said, "Louisa M. Allcott's Jewish novel."

"I'm afraid I've never heard of it," said the assistant. "There is 'Little Women,' Little Men,' 'Under the Lilacs,' 'Rose in Bloom'—"

"That's it!" replied the customer. "I knew she'd written one. Give me a copy of 'Rosenbloom.'"

* * * *

An officer, on a tour of inspection, came across two soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and, at the same time, stopping up the ears of the reader.

"Trying to escape?"
"Nothing of the sort. I am very musical and have made myself a xylophone."

"What's this?" said the puzzled officer. "You see, sir," said the one who had been stopping up the other's ears with both hands. "I can't read, and it's my sweetheart's letter; and I don't want him to hear a single word of what she writes me!"

* * * *

It was one of those strained family arguments, in which the young son pleaded for use of the automobile for a trip of only a few blocks downtown.

"Why, when I was a boy of your age," stormed the resistant father, "I had to walk if I went anywhere. Why, I thought nothing of a five-mile walk."

"Well," pointed the son, "I don't think very much of this walk of five blocks ahead of me."

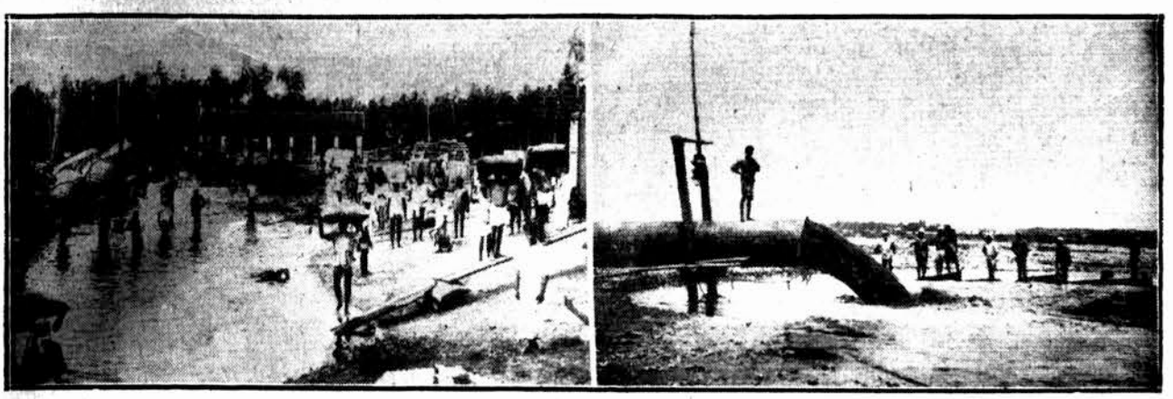
SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Ethel Catherwood, Canadian Beauty Queen, is holder of women's high jump record, having won the honour at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928.

A sunflower parasol seen at Ascot. The heart of the bloom is lace with drooping petals. The dress is of tulle with polka dotted coat.

Seringapatam's marvellous "swinging bridge", built of bricks and having a span of 112 ft., collapsed two weeks ago after having withstood all weathers for more than a century and a quarter. It was constructed by De Havilland, a French engineer in the time of Tippu Sultan.



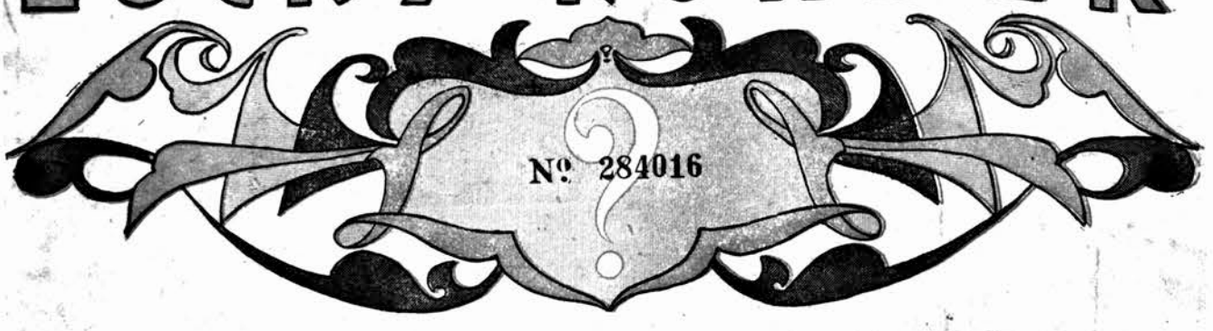
COCHIN HARBOUR UNDER RECONSTRUCTION.

(Left) the present primitive system of landing goods at Cochin, involving great labour, trouble and waste of time; (right) pipe, connected to the dredger "Lord Willingdon," along which is forced the mud and sand sucked from the sea bottom by the dredger in cutting a channel.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. No. B 1065. Sunday, July 19, 1936

LUCKY NUMBER



CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (Cheers) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (Cheers) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using NISSEX manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (Loud Cheers)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. by KRISHNANATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.